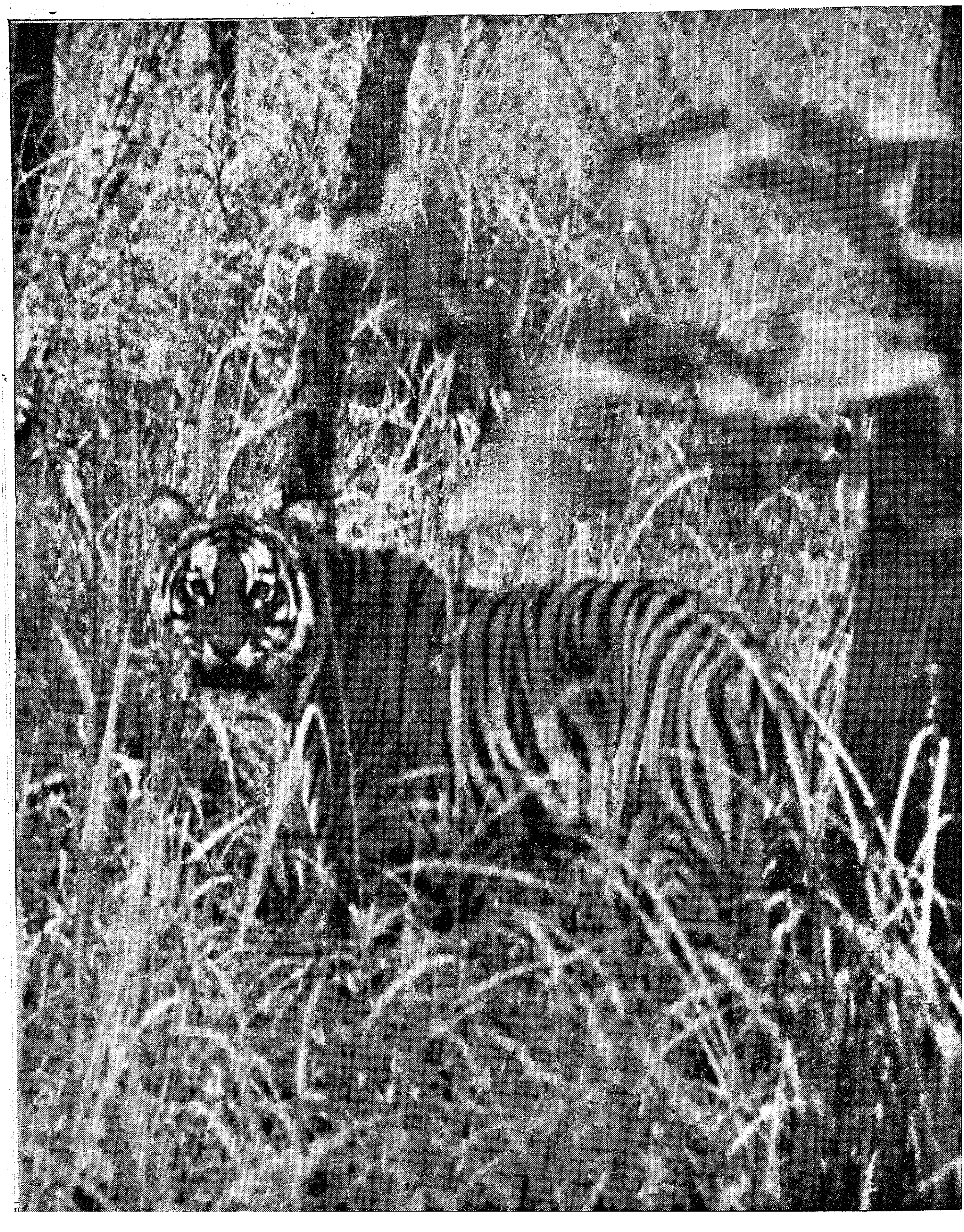
Madras Informati

OCTOBER 1966



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MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI OCTOBER 1966 No. 10

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Gandhij's Words of Wisdom, Light and Power ..	3
2.	Wild Life Preservation in Madras State	5
3.	Role of Teachers in Shaping the Youth	7
4.	Teachers are the Saviours of the Society .. .. *—Dr. H. S. S. Lawrence, M.A., M.A. (Edn.) ED.D. (Coloumbia), Principal, State Institute of Education, Madras.*	10
5.	Mixed Farming in Thanjavur—a Pilot Project ..	13
6.	Swimming Pool for Police Force	14
7.	Electronic Industry .. .. *—Sri. E. N. Narayanaswamy, B.E., Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.*	15
8.	Working of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the year 1965	21
9.	Production Programme under Panchayat Raj ..	22
10.	School Health Programme	24
11.	Holding the Price Line	26
12.	Poultry Feeding .. .. *—Dr. E. V. Babu, G.M.V.C., P.G. (U.S.A.) and Dr. B. Gopal Koushik, B. V. Sc., Poultry Food Manufacturing Unit, Madras-35.*	28
13.	Voluntary Agencies in Family Planning	31
14.	Rehabilitation of Criminals in Madras .. .. *—Smt. N. Annapoorni, B.A.,B.SC. (Hons), Regional Production Officer, Madras City.*	33
15.	Village Volunteer Force in Action..	36

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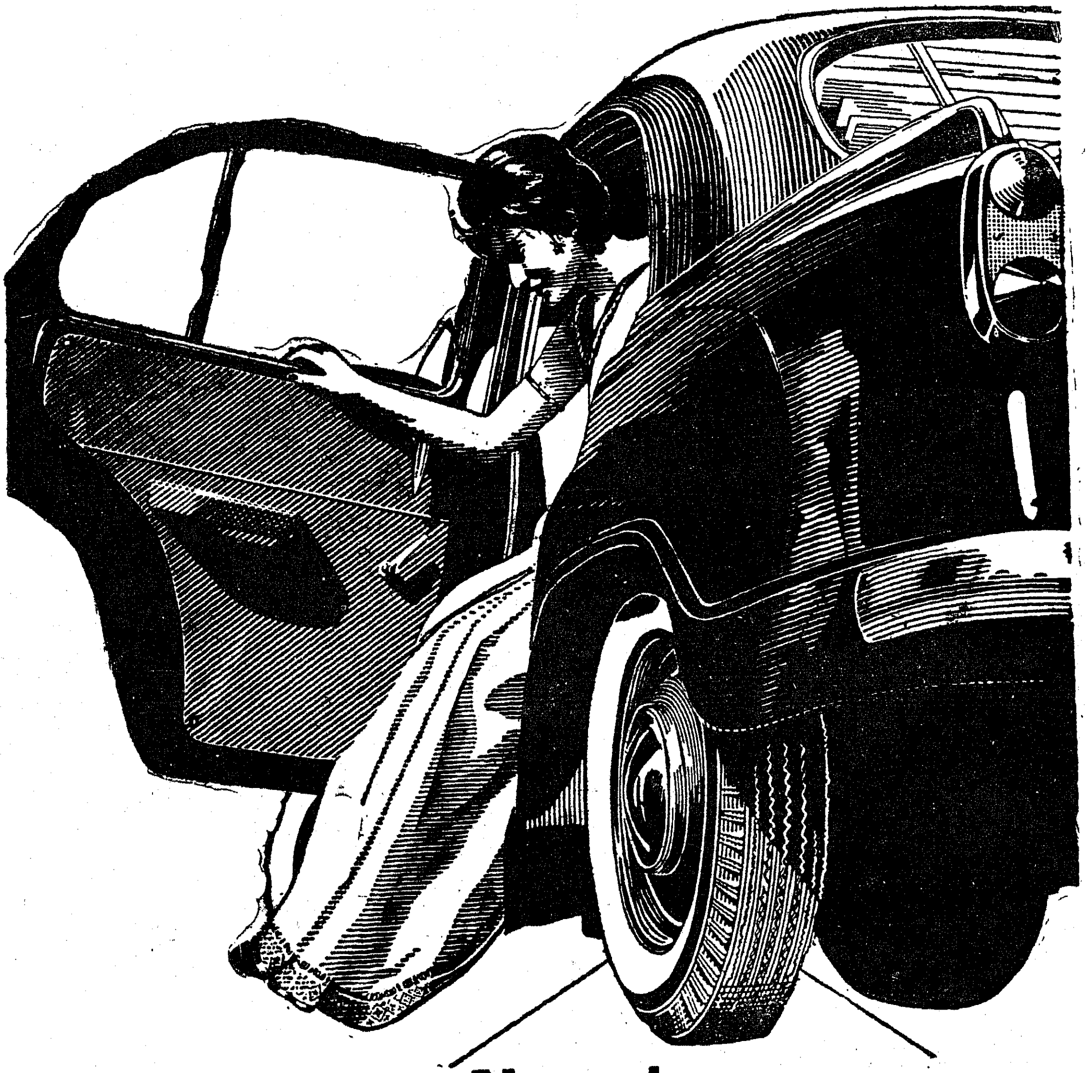

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> "*Wherein does his (Gandhiji's) strength lie, wherein lie his power and authority? Has he drunk somewhere from the secret spring of life which has given strength to India through the ages.*"—Jawaharlal Nehru

Gandhiji's words of wisdom, Light and Power

A born democrat is a born disciplinarian. Democracy comes naturally to him who is habituated normally to yield willing obedience to all laws, human or divine....

* * *

In a democracy the individual will is governed and limited by the social will which is the State, which is governed by and for democracy. If every individual takes the law into his own hands there is no State, it becomes anarchy, i.e., absence of social law or State. That way lies destruction of liberty. Therefore, they should subdue their anger and let the State secure justice.

* * *

People in a democracy should be satisfied with drawing the Government's attention to mistake, if any. They could remove the Government if they wished to. But they should not obstruct them by agitating against them. Ours is not a foreign Government having a mighty army and navy to support them. They have to derive their strength from the people.

* * *

Personally I do not mind governmental fury as I mind mob fury. The latter is a sign of national distemper and therefore more difficult to deal with than the former which is confined to a small corporation. It is easier to oust a Government that has rendered itself unfit to govern than it is to cure unknown people in a mob of their madness.

* * *

The spirit of democracy cannot be established in the midst of terrorism whether governmental or popular. In some respects popular terrorism is more antagonistic to the growth of the democratic spirit than the governmental. For the latter strengthens the spirit of democracy, whereas the former kills it.

The word Satyagraha is often most loosely used and is made to cover veiled violence. But as the author of the word I may be allowed to say that it excludes every form of violence, veiled or unveiled, and whether in thought, word or deed. It is a breach of Satyagraha to wish ill to an opponent or to say a harsh word to him or of him with the intention of harming him . . . Satyagraha is gentle, it never wounds. It must not be the result of anger or malice. It is never fussy, never impatient, never vociferous. It is the direct opposite of compulsion. It was conceived as a complete substitute for violence.

* * *

I have said times without number that Satyagraha admits of no violence, no pillage, no incendiarism ; and still in the name of Satyagraha we have burnt buildings, forcibly captured weapons, extorted money, stopped trains, cut off telegraph wires, killed innocent people and plundered shops and private houses. If deeds such as these could save me from the prison-house or the scaffold, I should not like to be so saved.

* * *

There is no deliverance and no hope without sacrifice, discipline and self-control. Mere sacrifice without discipline will be unavailing.

* * *

There will have to be rigid and iron discipline before we achieve anything great and enduring, and that discipline will not come by mere academic argument and appeal to reason and logic.

* * *

As a splendid palace deserted by its inmates looks like a ruin, so does a man without character, all his material belongings notwithstanding.

* * *

Assumption of superiority by any person over any other is a sin against God and man.

* * *

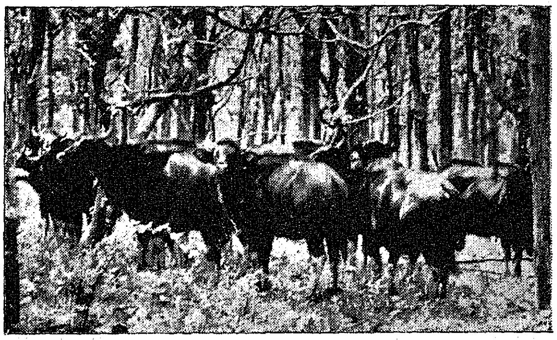
In matters of conscience the law of majority has no place. There is a higher court than courts of justice and that is the court of conscience.

* * *

On God's earth nobody is low and nobody is high.

* * *

Classless society is the ideal, not merely to be aimed at but to be worked for.



WILD LIFE *Preservation in Madras State*

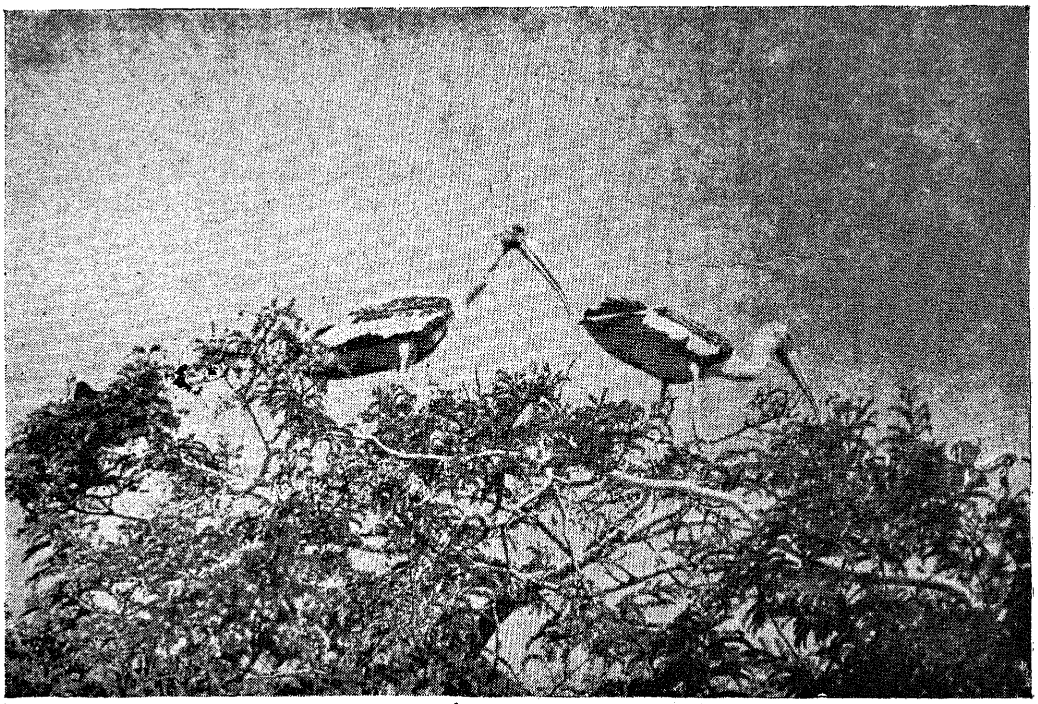
A bird's-eye view of the measures taken by the Government of Madras to preserve the Wildlife Wealth of the State is given below. Wildlife Week is being celebrated throughout the country every year in October.

The preservation of the wildlife heritage of the nation has become one of the most important national task. In recognition of their importance necessary funds have been provided in the successive five-year plans. The schemes of wildlife preservation aim at the (i) provision of new sanctuaries for the wildlife wherever possible, (ii) expansion and improvement of the existing sanctuaries, (iii) provision of necessary and proper environment for the proliferation of the wildlife, (iv) adequate protection for those rare species of wildlife which are at the threshold of extinction, (v) such other measure which may help to improve the conditions of the wildlife of the nation and (vi) facilities such as boarding and lodging for the visitors to these wildlife sanctuaries.

The Madras Government's efforts in this respect is commendable. No doubt much has been done in the past by the Government for the preservation of wildlife of the State. During the Third Plan alone a sum of about Rs. 6·66 lakhs has been spent for the preservation of wildlife. Under the Third Plan various improvements like laying of new roads, repairing of old ones and making them fit for vehicular traffic, construction of camp sites, etc., were undertaken in Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary. Construction of watch-tower and projected platform were completed at the Vedenthangal Birds Sanctuary and work on the construction of Rest House-*cum*-Canteen was also taken up.

A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been provided in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to further develop the existing sanctuaries and augment boarding and lodging facilities to the tourists. To awaken interest in nature, the beauty spots in various parts of the State will also be developed with provision of facilities for people to visit and camp in those places.

During 1966-67 it is proposed to construct a dormitory in the Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, a pavilion in the Vedenthangal Birds Sanctuary for display of names of birds, etc., and a forest rest house at Point Calimere. Formation of Miniature Zoo and Children's Corner at Yercaud and development of water-fowl refugees will also be undertaken.



PAINTED STORK Photo: M. A. Badshah

ROLE OF TEACHERS IN SHAPING THE YOUTH

The following is the English version of the Radio talk in Tamil by the Chief Minister on Teachers' Day celebrated on September 5, 1966.

We celebrate the 5th of September every year as Teachers' Day. Government have made arrangements to celebrate this day and the week ending 5th of September as "Teachers' Week" in a fitting manner in order to highlight the teaching profession. There is no substitute for a teacher. His role in society is significant. The quality of a nation depends upon the quality of teachers. It has to be emphasised that teachers have the onerous duty of shaping the character of our children and youth and moulding them as true and worthy citizens of our great country.

The reponsibilities of teachers have grown considerably keeping in pace of educational expansion in Madras State during recent years. Every habitation in the State with a population of 300 and above has a Primary School within a distance of one mile. The number of Primary Schools has increased from 15,303 in 1946–47 to 30,554 in 1965–66 and the enrolment of pupils from 16·32 lakhs to 49·65 lakhs. The number of Secondary Schools too has increased from 471 in 1946–47 to 2,235 in 1965–66 and the number of pupils from 2·36 lakhs to 11·59 lakhs. Education is free up to the completion of the Secondary School and the gates of secondary education have thus been thrown open to all irrespective of community, caste, religion or economic status. During 1965–66 nearly 16 lakhs of children were provided with mid-day meals. During the current year supply of books is made freely to all children in Standards I to III and slates to children of Standard I who have been admitted to the benefits of the mid-day meals scheme.

Teachers' Training

Adequate provision has been made for teacher-training. The number of training schools has increased from 73 in 1947 to 138 in 1965. The number of colleges has also been increased considerably.

Today in this fast-changing society and in the national emergency, the teacher has an important and responsible role to play. He has to do a man-making, life-building, character-developing job. In the ultimate analysis, the future citizens, are not judged by their intellectual ability and powers but by their behaviour, discipline and right conduct in society. The teacher has to wean the pupils in a gentle and judicious way from bad influences and guide them through edifying thoughts, ideas, knowledge and skills, towards emotional, moral, physical, mental and social growth.

Vital Role of Teachers

It would be appropriate to recall the words of our revered President Dr. Radhakrishnan, who observed in his Independence Day Message, this year, that,

> "Education is the instrument for social, economic and cultural change. If we are to work for social and national integration, if we are to foster moral and spiritual values and increase productivity, agricultural and industrial, we have to use education in the proper way."

Hence the teacher has to foster in his pupils moral qualities, by his example in actual living. The teacher who is honest, hard-working, sincere, open-minded, impartial but considerate makes a profound influence on his pupils and sets a proper standard for them to follow.

The teacher plays a vital role in making the community educationally conscious. The teachers of our State have achieved this to a large degree. The school and the community have to get together and work in co-operation for the betterment of education. The resources of the community must be available for the school. The school can no longer function in isolation from the village.

The teacher's duty is no longer confined to the four walls of the class-room. The teacher has to make contacts with the parents, the public and the entire community. Each must understand the various problems and difficulties with mutual goodwill, trust

and co-opertaion and improve our schools. A good teacher is treated with respect by society and he is held in great esteem. He wields a great influence over the community. He can harness the resources of the school for helping the community. Similarly, the community can improve the school considerably. This spirit of public co-operation is already reflected in the mid-day-meals scheme, free Uniform Distribution Scheme and School Improvement Conferences of our State. The teacher must keep these avenues of public co-operation ever open. In fact, the teacher can play effectively the part of a social reformer and transform the country-side into ideal places of clean, healthy and orderly living and the schools into cultural and social centres.

Awards for teachers

The teacher must be given due status, dignity, respect and recognition for the significant services he is rendering to society. The scheme of National Award for teachers and the scheme of State Awards for teachers of Primary Schools instituted by the Central and State Governments respectively have already gone a long way in enhancing the prestige of our teachers. The services of talented teachers who have made significant contributions to the growth of education and society have thus been given tangible recognition in the shape of National and State Awards. Madras has been the first State in India to implement the Triple Benefit Scheme of retirement benefits to teachers including in particular a scheme for pension supplementing the other benefits of Provident Fund and Insurance. Quarters for women teachers have been built in many villages. The sheme of Merit Scholarships for children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers to enable them to pursue Higher Education is also worth mentioning. It has been instituted as a token of recognition of the important service rendered by the teachers in the country. The parents and the public have to show great respect and recognition to the teacher for his nation-building services.

The unprecedented growth of education has brought with it the need for quality education and improvement of standards. The teacher has to play his part by doing an efficient job. He has to improve the quality of education and raise the standard of his pupils. this is his duty once he accepts the teaching profession. Today, therefore, is also a day for all teachers to re-dedicate themselves for their responsible tasks. They should grow in the teaching profession and undertake in-service education. They should continue to be "Students" while they are teachers. The teacher should always be a learner. It was Rabindranath Tagore who said :

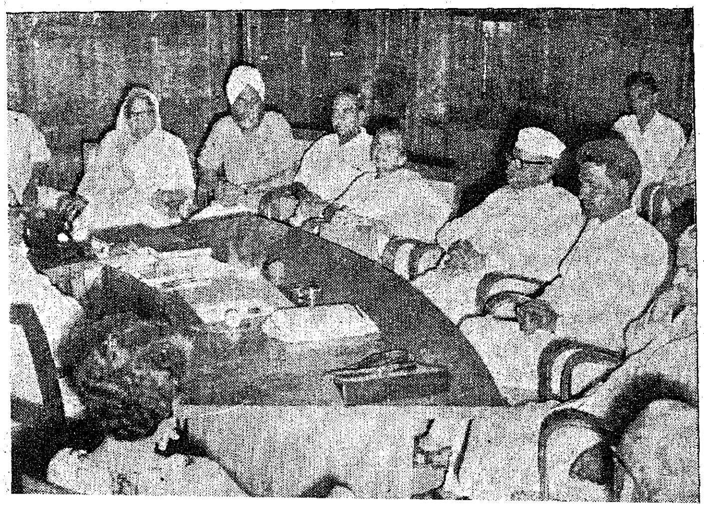
> "Alamp can never light another lamp unless it continues to burn its own flame. A teacher can never truly teach unless he is still learning himself."

No longer, in this developing society, can the teacher be a static back-number. He should keep up-to-date in academic and professional knowledge, skills and interests. The teacher should have freshness of mind and mastery over the subject-matter. There are now many opportunities available for teachers to improve themselves in quality. Now they have opportunities to participate in seminars, conferences, workshops and study-circles. The State Institute of Education has been established with the sole objective of improvement of school education from all points of view. The four-fold functions of the State Institute of Education are in-service education, research, publications and extension work. Teachers could undertake further education in colleges or through correspondence and evening courses. Many opportunities are thus available, for them to improve themselves in service.

National Foundation

The National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare was set up in India during 1962 under the Charitable Endowments Act. The main objective of the scheme is to provide relief to teachers and their dependents who may be in indigent and impoverished circumstances. The sources of income to the Fund are from Contributions paid by the Union and State Governments and collections made by the State and Union territories. Organisations like the Central Social Welfare Board of India, Women's Conference, National Council of Women's Education, Parent-Teacher Associations, Universities, Colleges and other philanthropic bodies and charitable minded citizens could combine together to help the Government in building the Fund and augmenting its collection. Eighty per cent of the collections from a State can be utilised in giving assistance to the teachers

The Deputy Speaker and Members of the Punjab State Legislature who visited Madras recently are talking with Sri S. Chellapandian, Speaker, Madras State.



in the State itself and the remaining twenty per cent will be transferred to the corpus. A special drive is being launched on this Teachers' Day for raising funds in our State for the National Foundation. There is a real need for such a Foundation. For instance, a young teacher in the Nilgiris district suddenly lost his sight. Because of the limited years of his service, he is not eligible for pension. He is poor and has to be helped. To such a teacher this National Foundation will be a source of real succour.

May I appeal to the public, the educational institutions and philanthrophic bodies and citizens to contribute liberally to this Fund. No cause can be more sacred and precious than this. There is a Working Committee of this Foundation in our State. A Committee has also been formed in every district with the Collector as Chairman for arranging cultural programmes, selling flags and collecting funds.

Let us celebrate the Teachers' Day by whole-heartedly helping the cause of teachers—members of a great and noble profession. On them depends the regeneration and prosperity of our country. Let us honour them for they are the real builders of the nation. They have to lead us onward in our march to the land where the head is held high, where the mind is without fear, where knowledge is free, where the world is not broken into fragments by narrow domestic walls, where the clear-stream of reason is not lost in the dreary desert sand of dead habit, where the mind is ever led forward into ever-widening thought and action and where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection. May our precious land be led into that heaven of prosperity, peace and glory.

The Chief Minister Sri .M Bhaktavatsalam unveiled the portrait of St. Thiruvalluvar in the Garrison Hall on behalf of the Tamilnad Secretariat Association.

FISHERMEN'S DISTRESS RELIEF FUND

The Government have decided to set up a "Fishermen's Distress Relief Fund". Sanction is accorded to the payment of a non-recurring contribution of Rs. 25,000 to the Fund from State revenues.

The Fund is intended to provide relief to the fishermen in Madras State on occasions of widespread distress caused to the people of one or more fishing hamlets on account of cyclonic storm, tidal waves, incessant rains and floods, fire accidents and any other natural causes. Fishermen subject to distress conditions arising from failure of fisheries and epidemics will also get assistance from the Fund.

The Fund shall be utilised for the (i) provision of food in times of emergency, (ii) supply of rice and other essential articles for distribution to the fishermen in the absence of facilities for preparing and distributing food, (iii) provision of clothing where absolutely necessary and (iv) other help considered necessary.

The relief given under this fund shall be in addition to the cash grant and other relief granted by Government Departments to the fishermen under the existing rules.

The Fund will be made up from the following sources: Donations by Fishermen Co-operative Federations, Unions and Societies from their common good fund; (ii) donations from fishermen and persons interested in their welfare; (iii) proceeds from the sale of flags during the Fisheries Week; and (iv) other contributions and donations.

The operation of the fund shall be vested with a committee. The Minister in charge of Fisheries shall be the Chairman of the Committee and the Director of Fisheries shall be the Secretary and the Treasurer. The Committee shall consist of two non-official members nominated from among the members of the State Fisheries Advisory Board.

TEACHERS ARE THE SAVIOURS OF THE SOCIETY

Dr. H. S. S. LAWRENCE,
M.A., M.A. (Edn.), ED.D. (Columbia),
Principal, State Institute of Education, Madras.

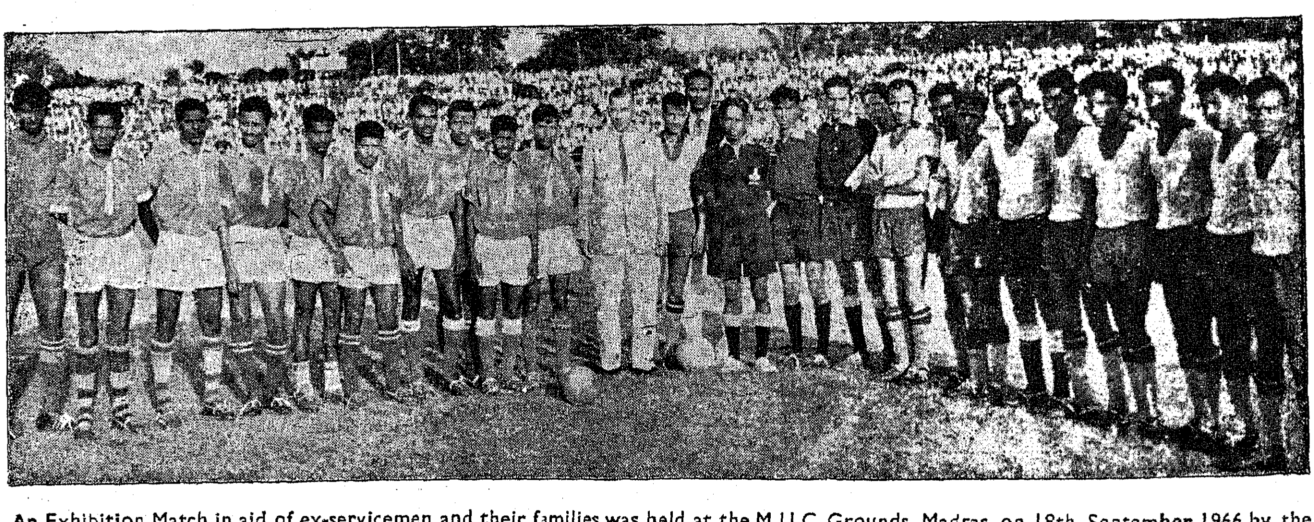
We are celebrating the 5th of September every year as Teachers' Day. It is our President Dr. Radhakrishnan's Birth Day. Our President is a great teacher. He was a teacher for over 40 years. It is a great tribute to the teaching profession that he is our esteemed President. We see the great heights to which a teacher can rise by dint of devoted, sincere and efficient work.

Teachers' Day aims to highlight the teaching profession. Teachers are doing a significant service by shaping the future citizens of our country. They are laying the foundations for tomorrow. For a building, the importance of the foundation cannot be ignored. Henry Adams, said, "A teacher affects eternity ; he can never tell where his influence stops ". The quality of a nation depends upon the quality of teachers. Brubacker observes that " civilization advances in accordance with the quality of the teaching service ". Our future citizens have to be moulded by teachers in a gentle and loving way towards right conduct, discipline, good manners and sound character.

Teachers have to be good models for the young to follow. They have to promote the national feeling, integration, co-operation and unity in the young. They have a great responsibility to train the young in qualities of tolerance, understanding, friendliness, equality and universal brotherhood. " The function of teachers ", says Dr. Radhakrishnan, " is of vital importance as they really are the pivot of our civilization ".

Public recognition

The teacher is engaged in a responsible task which would be recognised by the public. Teachers deserve public recognition, status and respect for their noble service. They should not suffer the neglect of the community in any way. They should be able to hold their heads high in society because they are the people who enrich the nation. No country can become great without them. They make the leaders of tomorrow. It is good that there are schemes of National and State awards for teachers which enhance their prestige and



An Exhibition Match in aid of ex-servicemen and their families was held at the M.U.C. Grounds, Madras, on 18th September 1966 by the Madras Foot ball Association in collaboration with the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, who was the guest of honour is with the players who took part in the Exhibition Match.

recognise their nation-building services. The Triple Benefit Scheme of Pension, Provident Fund and Insurance for teachers and the Scheme of Merit Scholarships for children of school teachers to pursue higher education are ways by which the services of teachers are recognised. The National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare has been set up with the objective of providing relief to teachers in indigent circumstances. Every citizen should contribute liberally to this Foundation which is for a noble cause.

Educational expansion

Teachers' Day is also a day of rededication for teachers themselves. The expansion of educational facilities in our State brings along with it added responsibilities. There are now 30,554 primary schools with over 49 lakhs of pupils and 2,235 secondary schools with 12 lakhs of children in Madras State. Education is free till the end of Standard XI irrespective of the community or means of the parents. Teachers have to appreciate the implications of this vast educational expansion. Quantitative expansion cannot be helped or hindered. Teachers should properly educate and guide the large number of children admitted in their schools. Lack of adequate physical facilities should not discourage teachers. The teacher has the challenge of imparting good education which is the birth right of everyone in a free and Democratic Republic. They should devise ways and means by which the quality of school education improves considerably. Our country desperately needs first-rate education for all its children. What is needed today, is therefore, qualitative improvement of school education from all points of view.

Teachers should today pledge themselves to devoted work, self-discipline, co-operation and devolop a keen sense of values. The teacher has to consider his health, skills, knowledge and leisure as opportunities for a higher life in the cause of the young. He should take a solemn pledge to do his daily tasks with a keen sense of loyalty, sincerity and good-will. India expects every teacher to do his duty. On a day of rededication like this it will be good if teachers are not only appreciated for their noble service but also encouraged and guided towards better attitudes and better procedures. The success of the celebration of Teachers' Day should be measured by the extent to which teachers are enlivened to do better work and to adopt better methods of teaching and guiding the young.

If qualitative improvement is called for in our schools, teachers have to do hard work. They should prepare for their lessons well in detail. Their notes of lessons should show the depth of preparation with regard to matter and method. Preparation of teaching aids, careful correction of pupils' exercises and promoting co-curricular activities require the time and energy of the teacher. Teachers should also prepare for practical work, field trips, black-board work, audio-visual instruction, assignments, group work, oral work, continued evaluation, and pupil participation. "The two ingredients of success", said Dr. Radhakrishnan, "are human efforts and the grace of God".

Self-improvement

There is need for self-improvement in teachers today. No longer can they be static back numbers or old bogeys. Dr. Radhakrishnan once said, "People should also be after self-knowledge, self-scrutiny, self-criticism and perpetual endeavour to improve themselves". The teacher has to become a better teacher through self-study, seminars, conferences, workshops and study circles. The lamp of knowledge must be kept burning. The teacher has to be a learner—a student to the very end—progressive, dynamic and moving forward. Self-development takes place through further education. The teacher should read modern books on education, teaching and learning. He should keep himself uptodate. Education is really self-improvement and self-culture.

Academic problems

The teacher should remember that he himself has to solve academic problems of the class-room once he becomes a teacher. He has to tackle and solve these problems which are in his hands rather than waste his time on administrative problems which he cannot solve and which are not within his jurisdiction. There may be deficiencies of all kinds in schools but it is so even in the well-developed countries of the world. In and through these difficulties, teachers should improvise simple equipment and teaching methods and improve standards. It is unreasonable to bring up questions of salary, family problems and conditions of service when qualitative standards are considered. These problems should not affect the quality of the teacher's work. If he confuses his mind with all the wretched problems that he himself cannot solve, there will be only deterioration in the quality of his work. The pupils will suffer and standards will fall. Teachers should not create a generation of future citizens who would be pessimistic, disgruntled souls devoid of warmth, brightness, enterprise and activity. They should train our children to be cheerful, bright, happy, optimistic, sprightly and enthusiastic.

School-community relationship

Teachers have to improve the community where they are working. Villages stand in need of improvement towards cleanliness, health, sanitation and literacy. At the same time the parents and public should help in School Improvement Schemes continuously. Teachers have the responsibility not alone for class-room teaching but also for harnessing community resources for school improvement. Rather than blame teachers and children, the public would do well to guide their own children

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF ARMYMEN

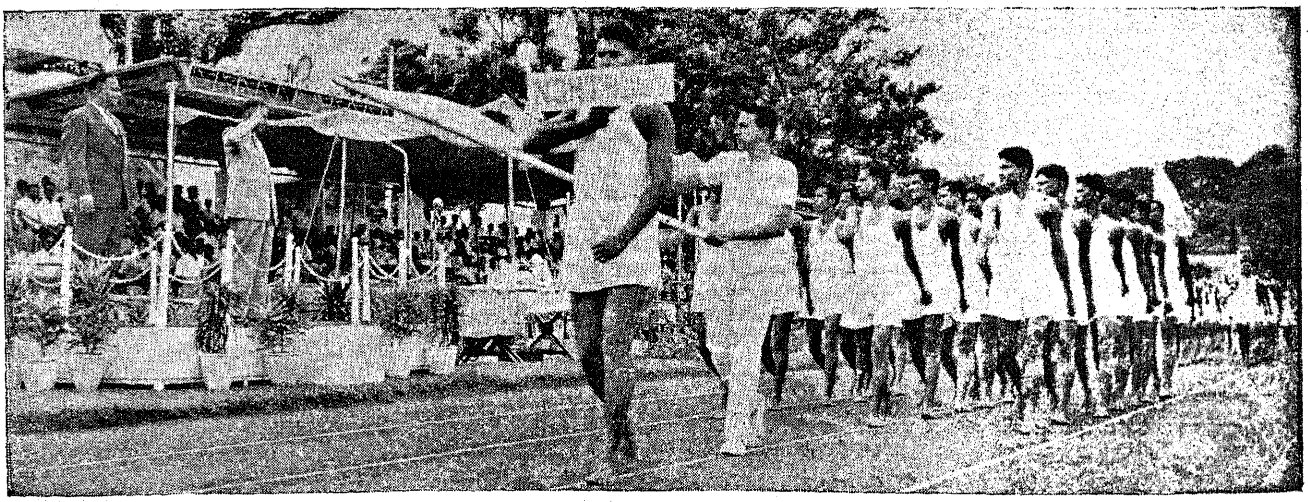
The District Soldiers', sailors' and Airmen's Board has granted a sum of Rs 10,000 to Srimathi Thomas, widow of late Captain Thomas. Captain Thomas was in the Indian army. The Board has received intimation of the death of Captain Thomas during the recent Indo-Pakistani conflict. The Board has, therefore, sanctioned the above sum to Srimathi Thomas from the Naval Benevolent Fund and was sent to her direct by the Naval authorities.

and provide the facilities required in our schcols. It is to be appreciated that during 1965-66 over 16 lakhs of children were provided with midday meals ard the public contributed over 111 lakhs of rupees. Similarly over nine lakhs of children were given free school uniforms by the public. Over 300 School Improvement Conferences have been held in the State and contributions worth over Rs. 760 lakhs were realised. Teachers have thus established good parent-teacher relationships and built up bridges between the school and the cummunities.

Improving the quality

Teachers have the duty to improve the quality of our pupils. Education is guidance and every teacher should remember that he is a guidance expert in and out of school. He is not just a teacher. He has to be a friend, philosopher and guide and wean his pupils away from all kinds of bad influences. " Teachers and students form a family " says Dr. Radhakrishnan. Education is not intellectual development alone. Activities have to be organised towards wholesome physical, social, emotional and spiritual development. Dr. Radhakrishnan has said that education has to produce " cultured personalities with civilised minds and restrained manners ". Good discipline, good character and good citizenship should be achieved in our pupils. Teachers should be dignified and disciplined models for our pupils to copy. Pupils should be loved and guided to grow in knowledge, wisdom and skills.

It is hoped that Teachers' Day is an occasion when our teachers will rededicate themselves to do hard work, to improve themselves and shape the furure citizens in a responsible way. Society too, it is hoped, will contribute its best to support the cause of teachers, members of a great profession. Teachers are the saviours of society. They deserve our best support and esteem in a man-making job.



Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, who presided over the Annual Sports of the Madras City Police is taking the salute.

393

MIXED FARMING IN Thanjavur

A PILOT PROJECT

Ours is a predominently agricultural country. Many of our farmers have holdings of only five acres or less. At present according to their convenience they are growing either food crops or cash crops. They maintain only work animals needed for their agricultural operation.

If a farmer takes to cultivation of food crops and fodder development, and keeps good dairy cattle, he will get not only more income, but better manure from the cattle waste and also roots of the fodder grasses.

At present, farmers use only the by-products of the food crops like straw, or soghum straw as cattle food. They do not give enough nutrients. As such their animals also do not yield any appreciable quantity of milk.

As farmers do not grew nutrient fodder for their cattle, and as they keep very poor cows due to high cost of high yielding dairy cows ; their income is not also what it should be.

Removing difficulties

The Mixed Farming Scheme is implemented to remove the above difficulties, and to help the farmer earn more from his lands and livestock. The Government sanctioned the Pilot Scheme in Mixed Farming, in the III Five-Year Plan through which 24 small Mixed Farming Units were set up.

Under the Mixed Farming Scheme, loans are advanced to small farmers with holding 3 to 5 acres of irrigated land at Rs. 1,500 each (Rs. 500 for one pair of bullocks and Rs. 1,000 for two dairy cows at Rs. 500 each). The farmers are enabled to grow fodder grass in their own land. Fodders like Lucerne make not only excellent cattle-food but also enrich the soil. Subsidy at Rs. 100 per acre is granted for growing fodder grass which make good cattle-food and also enrich the soil. Also subsidies are granted for seeds and nitrate and phosphate manures.

Under the Pilot Scheme for Mixed Farming in the III Five-Year Plan, 24 farmers in Vallam and Sengipatti firkas of Thanjavur and Budalur blocks in Thanjavur district have been advanced Rs. 1,500 as loan. With the loan amount, each ryot has purchased two dairy cows and one pair of work bullocks and are maintaining them. Fodder development has also been taken up. These 24 Mixed Farming Units produce not less than 250 litres of milk every day. Farmers sell 200 litres of milk every day, apart from consuming more milk themselves. They are able to clear the loan in instalments from the sale of milk. Also they get more and better manure for their lands.

For purposes of supplying seeds and cuttings of Fodder crops and fodder grasses, a Forage Seed Farm is being established in the District Livestock Farm, Orathanad.

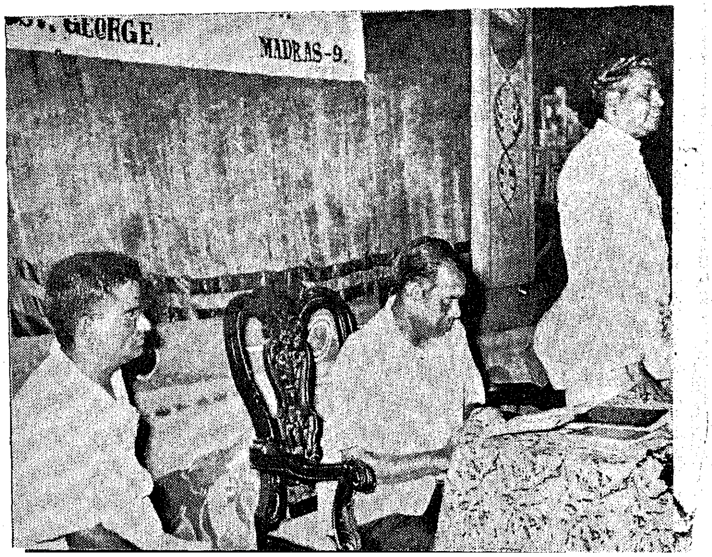
Benefits of Mixed Farm

Statistics are being collected to assess the actual income of the Mixed Farmers (i.e., a farmer who grows food crops and fodder grasses, and keeping good dairy cows) in relation to an ordinary farmer resorting to food and cash crop or any one of them as the case may be.

It is proposed to include sheep and poultry also in the Mixed Farmers Farm. Even already some of them have been given sheep also. Mixed Farming is an ideal way of improving the farmers income. A mixed Farmer gets all his requirements —food grains, milk, meat and eggs—from his own lands and livestock one being complimentary to the other.

Mixed Farming is the way of life, best suited for our conditions, particularly to the small farmers.

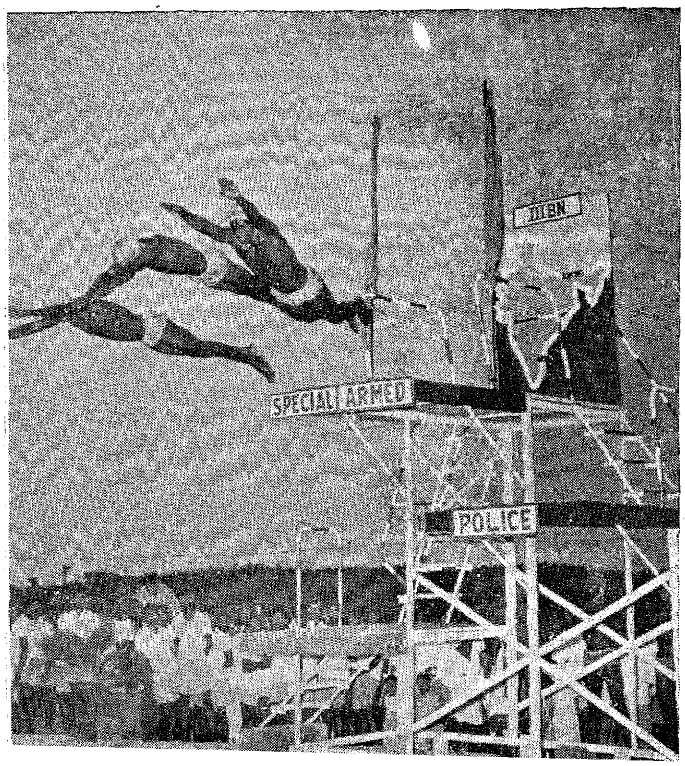
Sri V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, spoke on "Impressions of my Foreign Tour" at a meeting held at the Garrison Hall. Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Information Minister, who presided is addressing the gathering.



Sri F.V. Arul, Inspector-General of Police, is pressing a button to declare open the Swimming Pool at the camp of the Special Armed Police, Alamadi, near Madras on 25th August 1966.

Swimming Pool for Police Force

Swimmers are taking a dive at the Swimming Pool.



The swimming pool at Alamadi near Avadi, Madras first came into existence in 1942 as part of the recreation programme for the police. Since independence it fell into disuse. The Special Armed Police, III Battalion was raised in 1964 with headquarters at Alamadhi Since its formation interalia the battalion took steps to provide adequate recreational facilities to the battalion. The reopening of the swimming pool is the most important scheme of the programme. The swimming pool is 37 metres in length and 11 metres in width with a water capacity of 1·5 lakh gallons. The renovation of the pool is an example of the team spirit of the men and officers of the battalion who have contributed Shramdan with enthusiasm and initiative in completing the work.

The Inspector-General of Police who inaugurated the swimming pool hoped that the swimming pool will enable them to keep up a better standard during the annual State Police Acquatic Meet. He also recalled his meeting with the Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh during his recent visit to Madras who is also the President of the Swimming Federation of India. The Inspector-General of Police said that the Air Chief has remarked that Madras is the only State which has no State level association for swimming and which do not take part in the All-India Acquatic Annual Meet. He, therefore, wished that Madras State should also form an association for swimmers and the initiative should come from the Police or the Services. He also suggested that Sri Farooki, the Commandant of the Unit may take up this matter with Dr. P. Thomas, Principal, Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education and Sri Huburt Dhararaj, an expert in swimming to explore the possibilities for the formation of a State Swimming Association immediately so that the State could send a team to the Annual All-India Acquatic Meet to be held in October this year. The Inspector-General of Police Sri F.V.Arul reminded the audience the achievements of Sri Mihir Sen of Bengal in crossing the Paulk straight and asked why this could not be done by the people of the South especially from the districts of Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. He wanted the young men to emulate the example of Sri Mihir Sen. He also appealed to Police to make a start from this swimming pool and learn all the technique of swimming.

Sri D. Narayanaswamy, Deputy Commandant of the Unit welcomed the gathering. Sri G. Jegadeesan, Assistant Commandant thanked the Inspector-General of Police and others who participated in the function. The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Chingleput has co-operated with the authorities in providing necessary water-supply to the swimming pool. The function was complete with a demonstration by the acquatic team of the unit.

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY

SRI E. N. NARAYANASWAMY, B.E.
Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

During the last decade, the Electronic Industry has grown very rapidly in this country. In fact, to-day, electronics has invaded the world in every possible human activity like the Public address systems, Radio and Television broadcast, space communications, machine controls, electro medical equipments like cardiographs, encephalographs, computers, etc., and the like. The basic components of all these gadgets consist of the so called "active" elements (radio-tubes, transistors, etc.) and passive elements such as resistors, capacitors, and inductors. The need for those parts might perhaps extend to a few thousands in the case of the radio; and in case of modern computers, it may run to some lakhs. The electronic equipment is a wide term and though it is usually taken to mean only the radio receiver or the transmitter systems, it embraces quite a large field. All these call for reliable circuit designs and in addition a few specially imported components.

There are a few major undertakings in this country, all of them in the Public sector—producing electronic equipments. These are mostly made to the needs of the Posts and Telegraphs, Railways, Civil Aviation, Atomic Energy Commission and the Defence.

Present stage

The position of the electronic industry in the Madras State at present, however, consists of about 55 small scale units engaged mostly in the assembly of radio receivers, and amplifiers, though one or two units in the medium sector have started on the industrial controls. Except for a few units, most of them do not have proper and perfect technical guidance and this has resulted in the manufacture and assembly of products of sub-standard quality. It is therefore absolutely essential that their spirit of enterprise should be channelised and they must be enabled to produce good quality products. It is also quite possible and feasible for a group of enterpreneurs in this field, with the assistance of the State Government, if necessary, to set up a good number of small units for the manufacture of electronic components, particularly those which are at present being imported from countries like Japan, Germany, Holland and America. To quote an example, ceramic insulators of electrical quality are required by manufacturers of resistors and variable capacitors, and this could definitely be developed with the assistance of ceramic manufacturers in the State in addition to the manufacture of conventional components, such as resistors, variable capacitors, band switches, potentiometers, trimmers, etc.

Indigenous manufacture

The following electrical components have a very good scope for being manufactured indigenously:—

1. Ferrite rods and cores.
2. Precision eyelets, tags and tubular rivets.
3. Laminated sheets for band switches.
4. Copper clad laminated boards and printed circuit boards.
5. Etched and formed aliminium foil.
6. Litz wires of thin gauges.

Assembly of simple electronic equipments like inter-communication units, community Radio receiver sets, tape recorders and record players open out a vast scope for being set up in the small scale sector with a relatively small capital.

Technical know-how for some of these items have been developed at the National Laboratories like National Physical Laboratory; Central Electronic Research Institute, Palani; and the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi. Assistance from them for drawing suitable production programmes would always be available. Manufacture of certain items like electrolytic capacitors, ferrite rods, etc., would some time call for an atmosphere of moderately constant temperature.

Television has yet to make a full-fledged impact in this country, though the need for the introduction of the same has been appreciated. As the development of sound broadcasting has still considerable ground to cover, it has not been possible to develop television to the extent desirable. However, with a view to assesing the potentialities of the medium as a means of social and formal education and train personnel for future requirements, the All-India Radio have set up a Television Centre at Delhi and it has been broadcasting TV programmes regularly.

This experiment attracted attention and assistance from outside, particularly the Ford Foundation and UNESCO and enabled the AIR to acquire additional equipment and to expand the activities of this service to provide regular education telecasts to Schools in and around Delhi, besides an one-hour service of entertainment twice a week. Television sets have been installed at more than 200 high schools and a number of teleclubs. The teleclubs function as community viewing centres.

Expansion of television to some of the major cities in the country is envisaged in the Fourth Plan, and it may not be too long before we see a well-knit television net work in Madras State.

The construction of a television set has undergone tremendous modernisation and simplification during the last few years. This has been in no small way due to the remarkable progress in radio technique made by Japan and the U.S.A.—particularly the advent of the transistors. Whereas just a few years ago a television set had to have a minimum dimension of about eight cubic feet, today transistorasation has reduced this size to less than one cubic foot. Portability has been developed to unbelievable proportions and battery operated sets with 6″ screens are freely available in Japan. A further spectacular advance is in colour television. Japan and the U.S.A. have progressed so much that the broadcast of true-to-life colour homes is now a foregone reality. This is indeed a great tribute to human ingenuity.

The technique of broadcasting television follows radio broadcasting, as far as the transmission of the signal is concerned. There are several systems in operation in television broadcasting. Beginning with the James Maxwell experiment in 1867, the Marcony experiment in 1895 and further development by scientists like Cambell Swinton and Zworykian for the M.S.A., the first significant development was made in 1934 with the Marcony -EMI Television Screen. American engineers developed scanning systems of their own such as the 343 and the 441 line systems. Germany developed the 375 line system. (Scanning is the device by which a television image is split up into several fragments and each fragment transmitted and reassembled according to a prearranged sequence.) Thus today, we have the choice of several systems and though this appears to be a matter of detail, it is an important decision to be made by any new TV system.

Television broadcast

The construction of a television set follows the lines of construction of a radio set with the exception of the "picture tube". This picture tube has a flattened head which becomes the television screen. It is the most difficult part to manufacture since it involves very intricate glass-blowing technique and assembly. It is expected that in any manufacturing programme for television in this country, the tube will be the last item for production. The rest of the component processes involved are modifications of radio components.

It is now time that some of the existing small scale Electronic units think in terms of drawing up plans for the manufacture and assembly of some of the components required for the television. Though some of the major components like the Picture-Tube have to be imported for at least some time to come, the other simple components like the resistors, capacitors, coils, tags, etc., could definitely be met from indigenous sources.

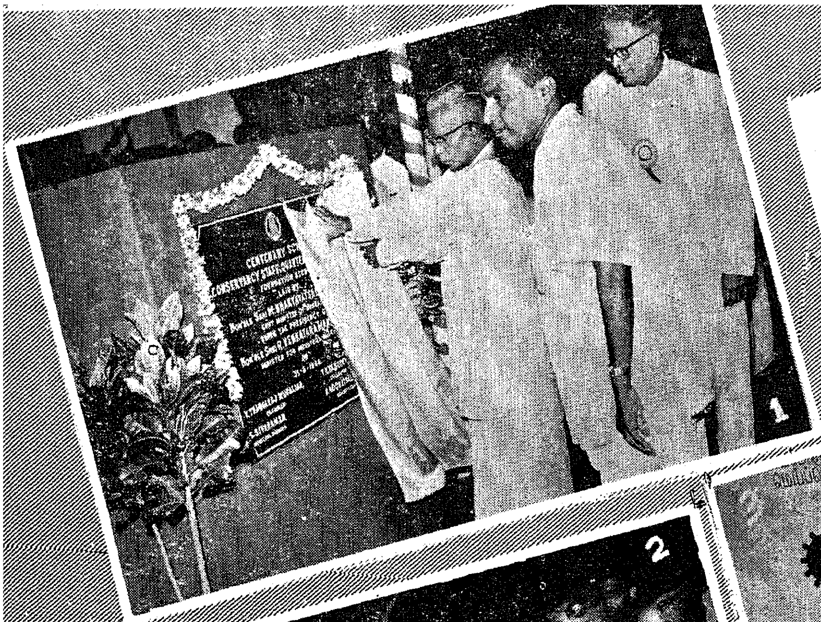
CHILDREN'S TRAIN

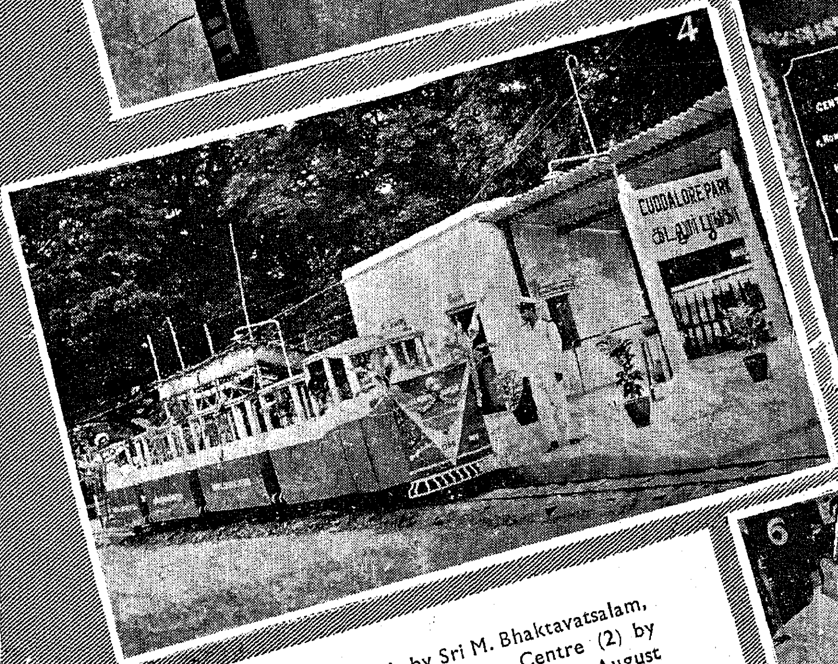
Cuddalore Town, the Headquarters of the South Arcot District, now has an additional attraction to the Children as well as the visitors. The Cuddalore Municipal Council has provided a Toy Train Service adjacent to the Childrens' Corner at the Chairman Thangaraj Maiden. The Toy Train Service consists two independent bogies to be used as passenger coaches and two composite bogies one containing a guard van with some seats for passengers and another comprising diesel locomotive equipment with some seats for passengers. The toy train can accommodate 30 children or 15 passengers at a time. The track is 660 feet in length in elliptical shape. The system has two stations one by the name Cuddalore Park and the other Cuddalore Beach. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 20,000.

This train service is part of the many schemes embarked by the Cuddalore Municipal Council as part of its centenary to be celebrated shortly. Construction of a Central Bus stand, Maternity Centre, Conservancy Staff quarters are some of the other schemes all of which will not only improve the Council's finances but also provide additional amenittes to the public.

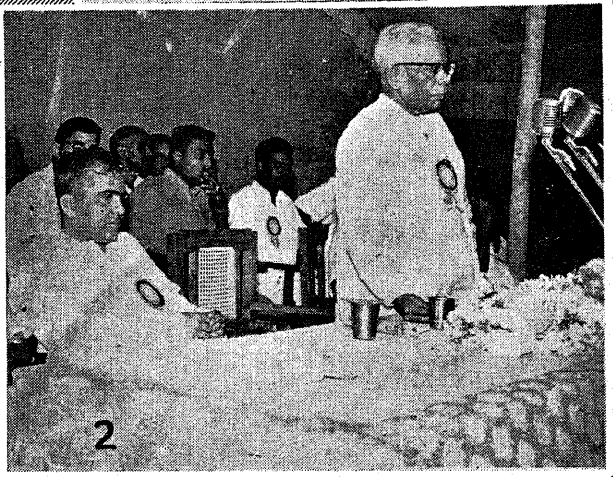
337

The South Arcot district Industrial Seminar was held on August 31, 1966, at Cuddalore the headquarters of the district. The Cuddalore Municipality will be celebrating its centenary shortly. As part of the celebrations foundation stones for the Conservancy Staff Quarters (1) and the Central





Bus Station (5), were laid by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, and for the Maternity Centre (2) by Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, on August 31, 1966. The Chief Minister also inaugurated the children's toy train service (4). These schemes form part of the centenary celebrations. Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Information Minister, presided over the above functions (3). The Chief Minister is delivering the ...ural speech at the Industrial Seminar. The ...ter presided (6), the Chief Minister ...hibition organised on the



SEMINAR OF COLLEGE PLANNING FORUMS AT CHEYYAR

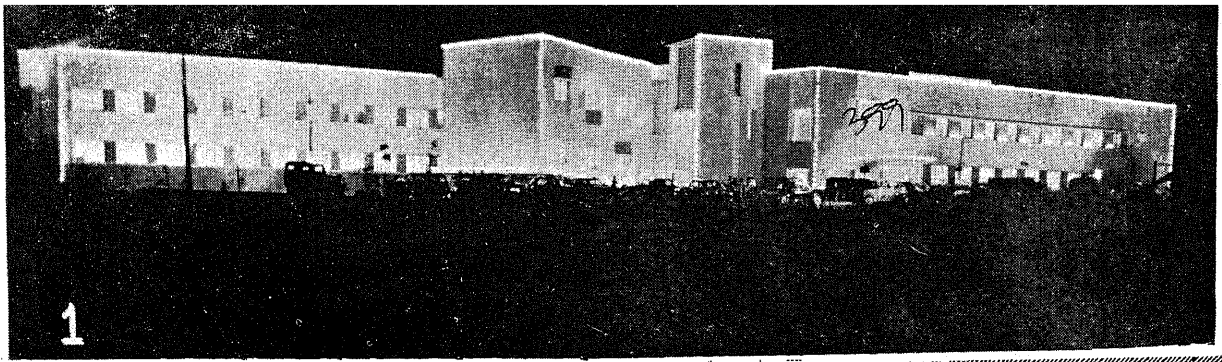
A district level seminar of the College Planning Forums of the North Arcot district was h ld recently at Cheyyar.

1. The Chief Minister is chatting with the delegates to the seminar.

2. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister and Chairman of the Executive Committee on College Planning Forums is delivering the inaugural address. Sri P. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Chief Whip and Vice-Chairman of the State Executive Committee on College Planning Forums, who presided over the function is seated to right of the Chief Minister.

3. A view of the gathering.

4. The Chief Minister is going round the



MEDICAL COLLEGE AT CHINGLEPUT

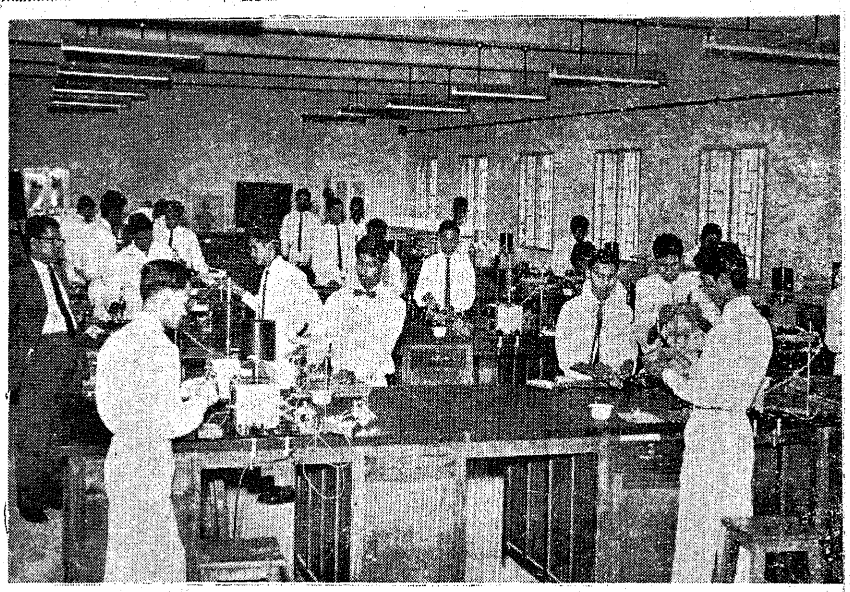
The Medical College at Chingleput was inaugurated on September 19, 1966 by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister. He also declared open the anatomy block Sri O. V. Alagesan, Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum, Minister for Public Health, declared open the hostel and staff quarters respectively. Sri A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, presided over the function.

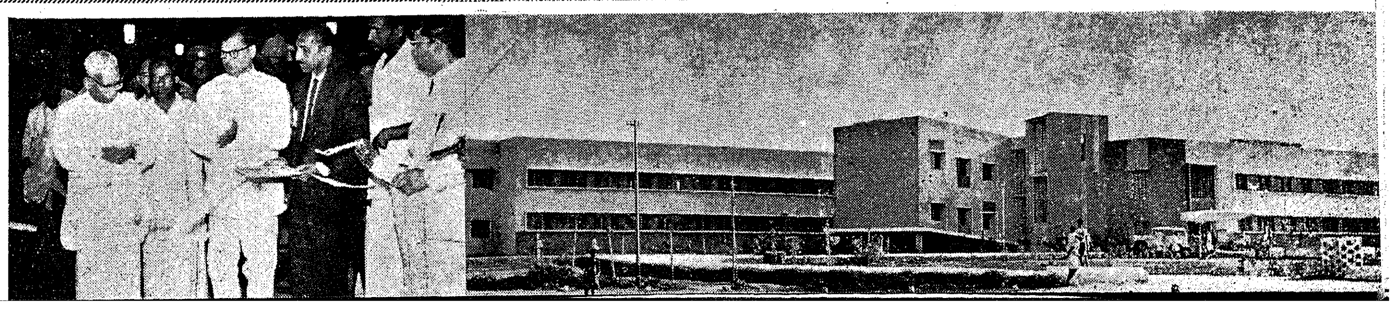
1. A view of the Medical College in the night.

2. Sri O. V. Alagesan is addressing the gathering.

3. Medical students in the College laboratory.

4. The Chief Minister declared open the College.





Fisheries Week

Fisheries week was celebrated in the State from August 21, 1966.

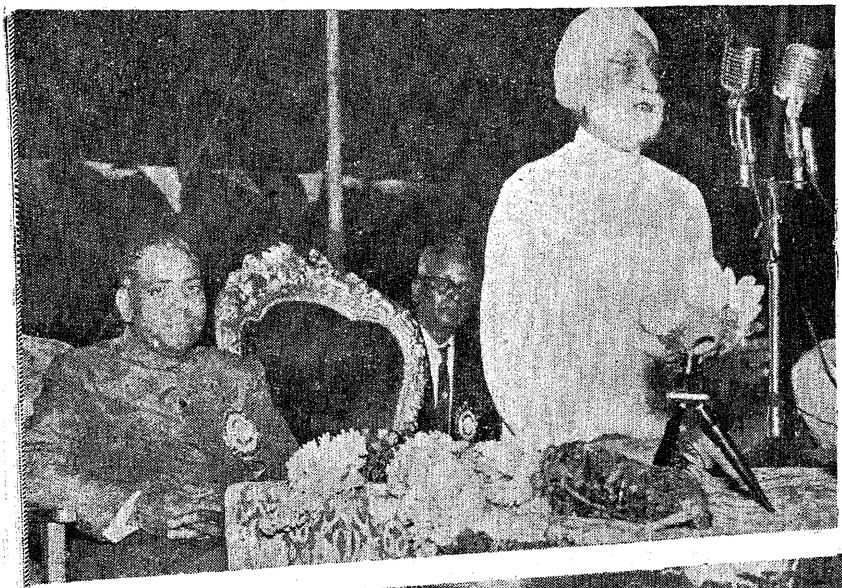
1. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, is delivering the inaugural address. Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Information and Fisheries Minister, presided over the function.

2. A view of the fisheries week procession.

3. The Governor is watching a tortoise.

4. Sri G. Bhuvarahan and the Governor are keenly studying a model boat in the exhibition organised on the occasion.

5. Fisher-women took part in the sports and games organised on the occasion.



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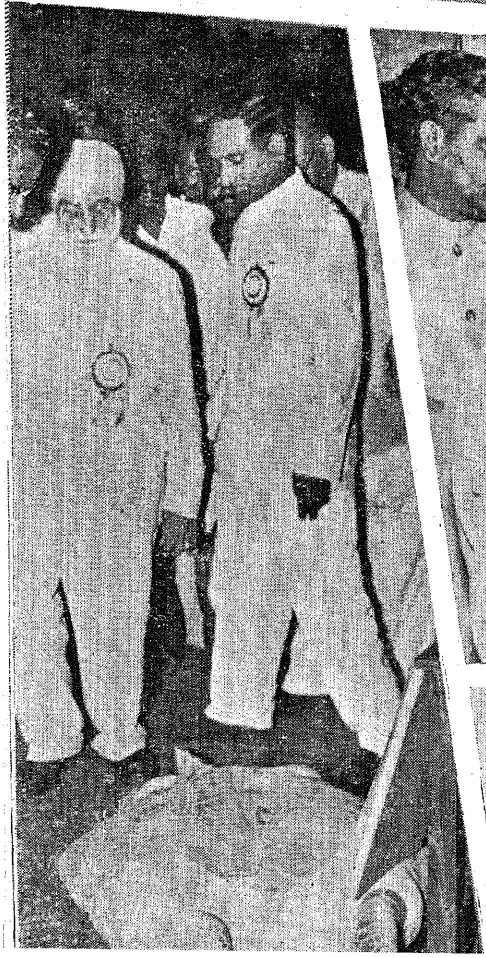

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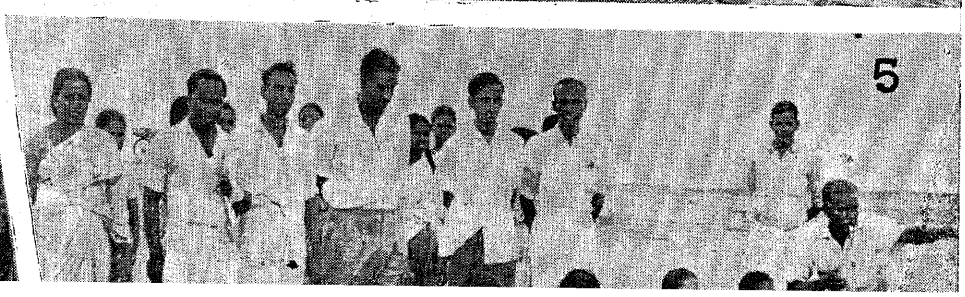


WORKING OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, FOR THE YEAR 1965

Labour Policy.—The labour policy of the State was governed by the guiding principles of the Third Five-Year Plan. Tripartite decisions like the Industrial Truce Resolution, Code of Discipline, etc., were continued to be implemented.

Personnel.—Sri M. G. Balasubramanian, I.A.S., continued to be the Commissioner of Labour and the Registrar of Trade Unions during the year.

Industrial relations.—The state of Industrial relations was satisfactory during the year.

2. The Officers of the Labour Department received 6,396 disputes during the year. Of this they settled 1,013 disputes by conciliation and 5,446 through mediation. The corresponding figures for 1964 were 1,186 and 5,787 respectively.

The statement below indicates the total number of disputes raised and settled by conciliation or mediation in the year under review as compared to 1964:—

	1964.	1965.
1. Number of complaints received.	7,273	6,396
2. Number of disputes settled by conciliation	1,186	1,013
3. Number of disputes settled by mediation	5,787	5,446
4. Number of disputes referred for adjudication	194	234
5. Number of disputes referred for arbitration under section 10-A of the Industrial disputes Act.	1	..

Out of 234 cases referred for adjudication during 1965, 108 disputes relate to discharges and dismissals.

Important disputes settled during the year.—Among the important industrial disputes settled during the year under review, mention may be made of the following :—

1. A settlement of the payment of bonus to the workers in the Madurai Mills Company Ltd. for 1964 was reached before the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madurai, on 9th March 1965, between the management and 32 unions representing the workers.

2. An interim arrangements for the payment of an advance towards bonus to the plantation workers for 1964 was effected as a result of an understanding before the Commissioner of Labour on 2nd September 1965 whereby the workers were paid four per cent of their annual earnings, subject to a minimum of Rs. 40.

Awards.—Award relating to 206 cases were published by the Government during the year.

Strikes and lockouts.—There were 145 strikes and lock-outs during the year out of which two strikes continued from the previous year. There were 145 stoppages of work involving 54,705 workers resulted in a loss of 471,086 man-days.

Prosecution.—During the year under review, the Government sanctioned the prosecution of five managements for non-implementation of awards, settlements, etc.

Recoveries.—Recoveries under section 33-C (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act were ordered by Government in 117 cases.

Public Utility Services.—The following industries were declared as public utility services for purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, from time to time.

(1) All labour in minor ports, (2) leather, oxygen and acetyline industries ; (3) sugar industry ; (4) motor transport services ; (5) cotton textile industry ; (6) cement industry ; (7) iron snd steel ; (8) services in hospitals and dispensaries ; (9) fire brigade service ; (10) dhall mills and mills producing flour used as food-stuff ; (11) rice mills and mills producing oil used as foodstuffs ; (12) milk and milk products ; (13) fertiliser industry ; (14) banking industry.

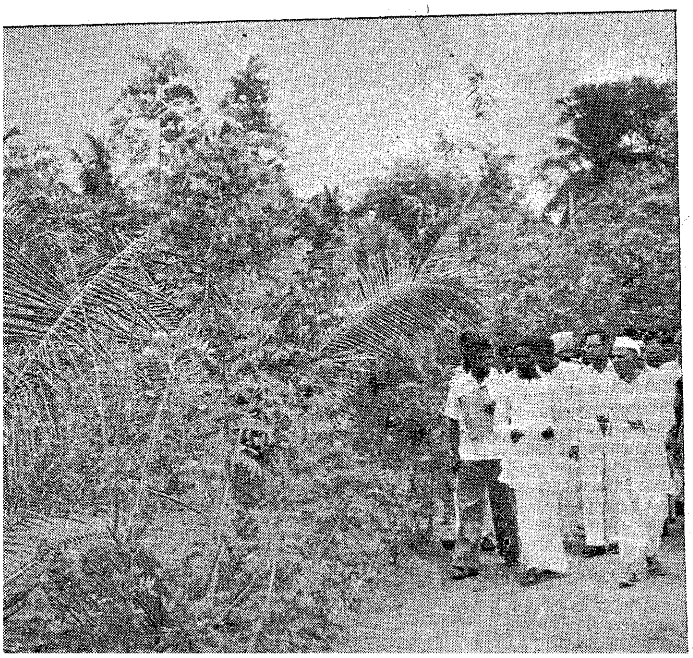
Evaluation and Implementation Committee.—The State Evaluation and Implementaion Committee of which the Commissioner of Labour is the Chairman and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour is the Secretary, met twice during the year. So far 257 managements, 693 unions and 24 local bodies have ratified the Code of Discipline.

Production Programmes under Panchayat Raj

The Union Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, Shri A. P. Shinde, who visited Madras State recently, has commended the agriculture production programmes by the Panchayat Raj Institutions of Madras State. He was particularly impressed with panchayat plantations, panchayat compost schemes, etc., planned and executed by the Panchayat Unions under the Rural Development Department.

"Excellent work had been done in preparation of farm plans in the Intensive Agriculture Development district", said Shri Shinde, giving his impressions at a Press Conference, after his visit to Thanjavur district. He stressed the need for entrusting more and more agricultural programmes to panchayats and also felt that there was scope for greater co-ordination, between panchayat institutions and co-operative societies. Shri K. Ramamurthy, and Shri S. M. H. Burney, Joint Secretaries, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, who accompanied the Deputy Minister, during his tour in Thanjavur district, as members of a Central Study Team, visited earlier, a few blocks in Chingleput district and had discussions with officials and non-officials.

Shri Shinde, Union Deputy Minister, and two Joint Secretaries of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, Delhi, commended the panchayat plantations in Madras State.



What exactly is the role played by the Panchayat Raj Institutions in Madras State, in the implementation of agricultural production programmes?

Village panchayats concentrate their attention and efforts on multiplication and distribution of improved seeds through "Gramasahayak" service, on development of local manurial resources through manufacture of compost and growing green manure crops and on raising panchayat plantations in poramboke lands, vested with them.

Production Programmes

Under these production programmes, annual production plans are designed by village panchayats mainly to bring every year 1/3 of the area cultivated with food crops under improved seeds and to induce the farmers to grow green manure crops and step up compost production with a view to make the villagers self-sufficient in their requirements of organic manures. Annually about 37,500 tonnes of paddy seeds and 3,000 tonnes of millet seeds are distributed. During the Third Plan, green manure crops were raised annually in about 12,500 acres by the village panchayats. About 3,700 panchayats undertook manufacture of rural compost and over 1·75 lakhs of tonnes of ripe compost have been produced in a period of six months. 26,401 acres were brought under panchayat plantations. Fruit plant trees of economic value and trees for fuel, have been raised under this scheme and thus poramboke lands which have been lying barren have been brought under productive use and converted as local assets.

This scheme has not only contributed towards augmenting the resources of panchayats, but also had a significant effect on increasing local manurial resources.

The panchayat unions concentrate their attention on extension schemes like running demonstration farms, equipping block headquarters with improved equipments like power sprayers, seed treating drums and stocking and distributing various agricultural inputs

Do you know?

POST-HASTE

Of the 48-crore people in India, one out of 1,000 is employed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

One post office serves about six villages—an avearage of 4,500 people, as against 15,000 in 1947.

The number of post offices has gone up by 76,000 to 97,000.

They deal with as many postal articles per month as there are people in the country.

Money orders alone number 75 lakhs. The money involved is more than Rs. 37 crores.

The post office savings bank is the largest people's bank. It has almost twice as many depositors as all the commercial banks put together. Deposits exceed Rs. 1,400 crores.

Handled every day are some 14 lakh telegrams and over 3 lakh trunk calls.

Subscriber to subscriber trunk dialling was first introduced in 1960 between Lucknow and Kanpur. Today it is available on ten other routes. The longest is Delhi-Patna, a distance of over 900 k.m.

Over 200,000 telephones were produced in the country last year.

India has Telex connection with fifty-nine countries.

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like improved seeds, improved implements, etc., at subsidised rates with a view to popularise scientific methods of cultivation.

In their enthusiasm to step up production, some unions have purchased equipments like rock blasting units, Calyx, drills for deepening wells and oil engines for hiring out to farmers. Some others have taken up cultivation of vegetables for seed production. All these unions have met their entire expenditure for these special projects from their general funds, with absolutely no assistance from the Government.

During the last phase of the Third Plan, the panchayat unions came out with numerous proposals, seeking permission to purchase tractors and other agricultural machineries. As a pilot scheme, 25 panchayat unions were permitted to purchase tractors from their surplus general funds and hire them out to the ryots. So far, five panchayat unions (Thiruverumbur, Thottiyam, Ponnamaravathi, Nemili and Kancheepuram), have purchased tractors, availing the above permission and this scheme is becoming very popular in these blocks.

Sri Shinde, at the conclusion of his tour in Madras State, said: "The working of panchavat raj institutions warranted greater powers and definite agricultural and developmental programmes being entrusted to them".

In this context, it may be of interest to know that Government of Madras have taken a practical step to involve the Panchayats and the Unions in the very process of planning. To formulate a realistic programme suited to specific local requirements for the Fourth Plan the unions were requested to draw up production plan for their area, taking into account, the resources they can provide and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs assured by the Government as grant.

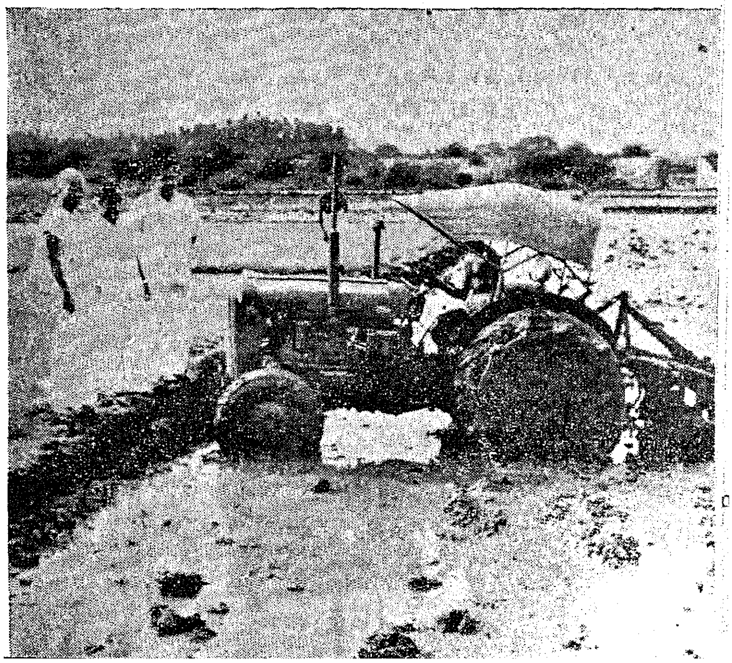
This move has brought forth a number of new schemes and final orders grouping them as '*essential schemes*' and 'Optional Schemes' out of which each panchayat union could choose such of those which are of utility to their particular area with scope to include fresh schemes, are to be issued shortly. The Plans, as finally evolved, are expected to be in accordance with the basic priorities that will be applicable to all the areas, and at the same time, cater to the individual characteristics of the Unions and thus be elastic and capable of successful implementation.

Building plan edifice

Fruitful association of the people can be assured, only if they are actively associated, not only at the stage of implementation of the schemes, but also at the stage of evolving the scheme.

So it is hoped that this experiment of affording the panchayat institutions, a new role in the formulation of the Fourth Plan may pave the way for laying the foundations for building the plan edifice from below.

Tractors were purchased and are being hired out to ryots, by the five Panchayat Unions of Madras State (Thiruvarumbur, Thottiam, Nemili, Kancheepuram and Ponnamaravathi). Government of Madras have permitted 25 Panchayat Unions to purchase tractors for the year 1966-67, as a pilot scheme.



School Health Programme

Schools are the nurseries of a nation. It is on the success of school education that the progress of the community and the welfare of the country largely depends. To realise this lofty objective of national progress, the Central and the State Governments are expending huge sums of money to provide universal education to the millions of children in this country. Madras State has pioneered many a fruitful scheme in the field of education to make universal education a reality. Thanks to the school enrolment drive, school improvement conferences, mid-day-meals scheme, free distribution of uniforms and books, that over 90 per cent of the school-aged are now attending schools and it is hoped that in the near future all the school-aged will find their rightful place in schools.

Reason for wastage

But mere admission of all children in schools is not an end in itself. It is noted time and again that there is a colossal wastage in our education because of children discontinuing studies early in life without the benefits of effective literacy. The Indian Year Book of Education, 1964, published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (*Vide* Table 24) points out that out of every 100 students enrolled in class one 26·9 reach standard 5 and only 12·3 reach standard 8.

One of the major factors for this educational wastage is the backwardness of the school child. According to Sir Cyril Burt, a noted English educationlist, much of the backwardness of school child is due to ill health, contacts with infectious diseases, verminous conditions, etc., which lead to prolonged absence or irregular attendance in schools. Such affected children feel themselves out of place in the ordinary class, find work too difficult, and their daily experience is one of failure, punishment or reproof. No wonder, they come to hate school and try to escape it at the earliest opportunity.

Studies of causes of backwardness in school children have shown that during early years, more particularly, physical growth and mental growth tend to go hand in hand. A considerable proportion, that is 70 per cent of those who are educationally sub-normal are sub-normal in physical as well as mental development. These findings highlight the importance of the health of the school child as a prerequisite for successful implementation of our educational programme. If all schemes of educational improvement like school enrolment drive, mid-day—meals scheme, distribution of free uniforms and books should have the desired results, health of the school child should be first taken care of. Madras State has done well in instituting Pilot School Health Programmes in selected Primary Health Centres. This programme was started in the year 1965 by the Directorate of Public Health and is now in operation in the 12 Primary Health Centres at Maduramangalam (Chingleput), Orathur (South Arcot), Kalambur (North Arcot), Perianaickenpalayam (Coimbatore), Natham (Madurai), Pathamadai (Tirunelveli), Edaicode (Kanyakumari), Piranmalai (Ramanathapuram), Nedugula (Nilgiris), Akkur (Thanjavur), Tiruvarankulam (Tiruchirappalli), and Mekkalachinnampalli (Salem).

Objectives

Broad objectives of this programme are: (1) to detect major deficiencies and diseases in the early stages and offer medical aid to the affected child; (2) to maintain a record of health for each child; (3) to impart health education in prevention and control of communicable diseases, balanced diet, personal and environmental hygiene; (4) to arrange for celebrations of National Cleanliness Day, Anti-Fly Week, Small-pox Eradication Drive, etc.; (5) to make parents, teachers and students health conscious by arranging suitable health education programmes; and (6) to inculcate habits of healthful living and to create a sense of civic responsibility in maintenance of sanitary conditions in school, community and home.

Schools are encouraged to construct sanitary latrines and urinals and to train students to maintain them well. If there are nearby shops selling eatables and drinks

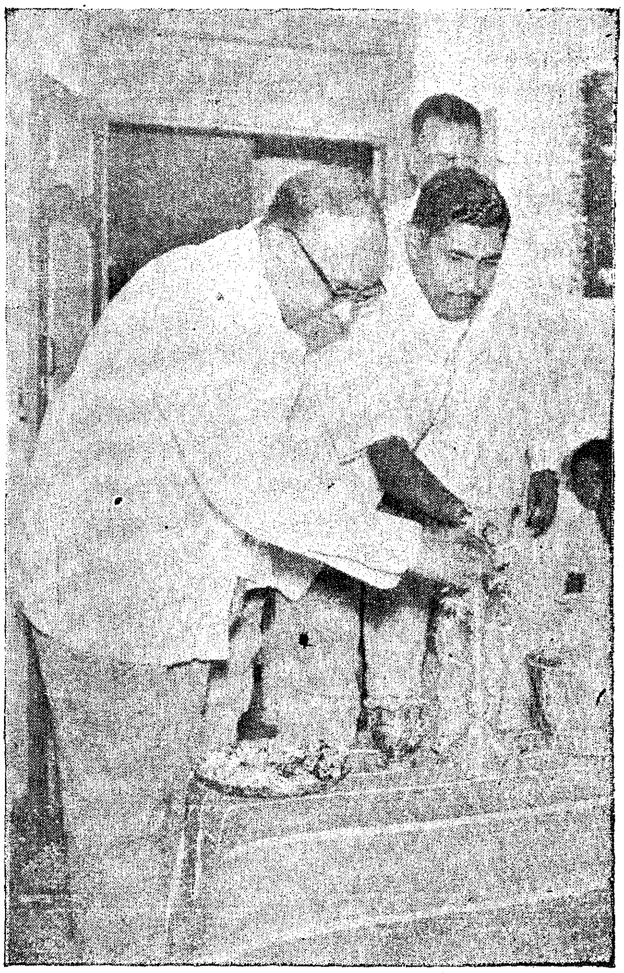
to students, school authorities are requested to see that things are sold in fly and dust-proof containers in a hygienic manner. The object is to make everyone feel that health is not a mere personal responsibility but a collective or social responsibility.

The Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre is in-charge of the School Health Porgramme in his area and he is assisted by a School Health Visitor. The Medical Officer visits Elementary Schools in the Panchayat Union area on specific days in the week after sending advance information to schools concerned so that parents, teachers and students could be assembled for the doctor's visit. Examination of children in the presence of concerned class teacher or the parent goes a long way in the treatment and home-care of the affected pupil. Every pupil is examined thoroughly, and defects and deficiencies noted are entered in the record sheet. Drugs, tablets and ointments are distributed and dosages or manner of use explained to the students. Cases which require attention of a specialist are referred to the nearby Headquarters Hospital. Usually cases of the diseases of the heart and lungs which require X-ray, Dental cases necessitating extraction, enlarged tonsils, etc., are referred to the hospital. Free transport is given to the affected children from school to hospital and back and this is a boon to many a parent in rural area who cannot afford the cost of such medical aid.

The occasion of doctor's visit to the school is used for health education and propaganda. Headmasters and teachers are requested to display prominently health slogans like " Spitting spreads disease ", " Cleanliness is Godliness ", " Beware of the Fly", etc., to draw attention of students to matters of health.

Health education

At Perianaickenpalayam, staff of the local Vijnan Mandir actively assist the Medical Officer in conducting Health Education Programmes through arranging suitable illustrated talks, films and film shows on health, balanced diet, clean water and small-pox. Besides, the Vijnan Mandir also assists the Medical Officer in undertaking laboratory examinations of pathological samples to help diagnosis of degree of anæmia, worm infections, etc., in the school population. The school health programme at Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore District, has covered so far 2,500 students in the 15 Panchayat Union Elementary Schools nearby. Of the sample examined 51 per cent required medical attention and treatment. The deficiencies and diseases noted in the order of their incidence are: (*a*) Vitamin



Director of Rural Development lighting the 'KUTHU VILAKKU' at the Overhead Tank, Zaminkollankondan Village, Rajapalayam Panchayat Union.

deficiencies—42 per cent; (*b*) Dental caries—25 per cent; (*c*) Enlarged tonsils—14 per cent; (*d*) Skin infections—8 per cent; (*e*) Eye diseases—2 per cent; (*f*) and (*g*) diseases of the chest and developmental defects—1·5 per cent each; (*h*) diseases of the ear—1 per cent.

Poor physical growth, anæmia, and verminous conditions appeared quite normal among the school children examined.

This study shows how neglected the present day health of the school child is. It is hoped that this school health programme which has now begun, will gain momentum in years to come and cover every school-going child so as to usher in a new era of health and happiness to every school-aged child in Madras State.

Holding The Price Line

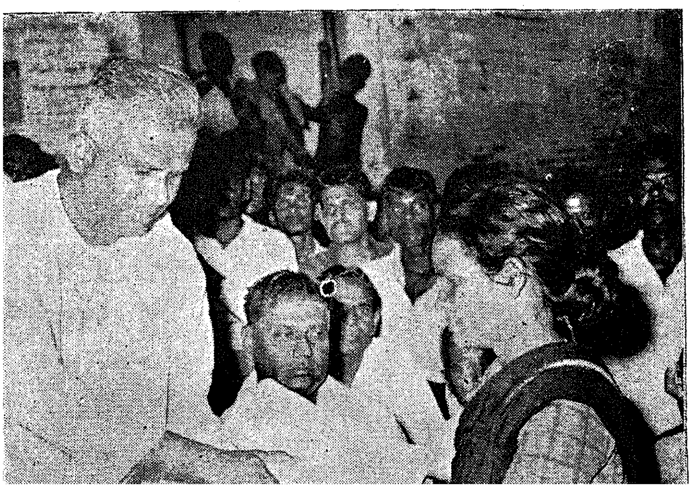
Promptly following devaluation of the rupee, Government have set about establishing a large number of Co-operative Department Stores as a follow-up action to help stabilise the price level. The Super bazaar in New Delhi is the first of its kind.

This network will consist of 1,347 primary consumer co-operative stores, 43 department stores and 87 wholesale stores. Through these stores 20 per cent of the urban population and 100 per cent of the fixed income group will be covered all over the country.

Mechanics of Organisation.—These stores will be fed by a Central purchase and supply organisation. On its part this organisation will establish effective links with the National and State Co-operative Federations. The requirements of the wholesale stores and State federations will be sent to the Central Organisation which will arrange supplies for them directly from the manufacturers.

Present strength.—These stores will be in addition to the existing ones. At present there are 230 wholesale stores at the district level and a little under 7,500 retail establishments in towns with a population of over 50,000.

Home Minister Sri P. Kakkan is distributing clothes to the inmates of Ayodhya Kuppam, Triplicane, who were affected by a fire recently. The clothes were donated by the Marvari Community of the locality.



Fourth Plan Programme.—During the Fourth Plan the number of Co-operative Stores will increase to 350 and that of retail stores to 12,000. Besides it is proposed to set up a chain of Consumer's Co-operative Stores for the 65 Universities and 1,400 Colleges in the country. These will meet the requirements of the students and the staff.

Socialisation of Trade.—The aim is to socialise trade through expansion and strengthening of the Co-opeative-*cum*-State distribution network on a permanent basis. This would enable the Government to influence market trends and check unjustified rise in prices.

The Department Stores and Co-operative Stores being set up at various centres would provide everything required by the consumer for domestic use at prices fairly less than those prevailing in the market.

Home delivery schemes are also being worked out and would be started as soon as possible.

No Displacement of Private Sector.—Government Stores are notintended to replace private trade altogether. Government Stores will set a trend. Wholesale supplies might be given to approved retailers also if they would be prepared to work under the discipline of the department store.

It is expected that the consumer stores will be abl to transact 20 per cent of the total trade of the country and cover 20 per cent of the urban population. All the fixed income groups are expected to be covered by these stores throughout the country.

Consumer Stores for Students.—A scheme to ensure greater involvement of students in the consumer co-operative movement in the country has been drawn up by the Government of India in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

The aim of the scheme is to secure hundred per cent coverage of the student population in universities and colleges. Each student is expected to buy at least one share, worth Rs. 5 each of his own co-operative store.

The share money may be included in the admission charges to be paid by students. In the case of poor students, this money would be found from either the scholarships or from students' aid funds.

The Department of Co-operation of the Government of India will help the universities by providing a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs as working capital for the purpose. The stores in the larger universities would be given Rs. 2 lakhs each, while others would get Rs. 1 lakh. Besides Government would provide managerial subsidy to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs to be distributed among the individual universities and colleges.

It is hoped that the scheme would cover all universities and at least half the number of affiliated colleges within this year.

The 65 universities and 1,400 colleges in the country together, purchase Rs. 2 crores worth of books for their libraries annually, besides individual purchases by students. When the scheme for these consumer co-operative stores comes through, the entire book trade is likely to be handled by the Co-operatives, besides other commodities of daily use.

Curb on Profiteering.—This net work of Co-operative Stores will ultimately be a potent instrument for influencing price trends and keeping the profiteering tendency of the unscrupulous traders and retailers in check. In addition the consumer co-operatives will stimulate the development of the Co-operative movement as a whole.

Report on the Earth Tremors near Tambaram

The following is the summary of the report submitted by Sri S. Krishnaswamy, Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India, about the Earth Tremors in and around Tambaram :—

From the rapid reconnaissance work done so far it seems that these earth tremors are due to natural causes of which the following possibilities may be considered :—

(1) Building up of stress along the planes of weaknesses in part of the crusts in the areas affected such as shear zones, fault planes, joints and contacts between different formations. Any sudden release of this accumulated stress along weak zones can cause tremors.

(2) Off-shore movements such as dislocations of subsidence along the coastal shelf.

(3) Major land slides in the hilly regions in and around the areas affected.

(4) Sympathetic earth tremors arising in the wake of major tremors in other parts of the earth crusts.

Of the four likely causes outlined above, it may even now be said that there is little or no evidence in regard to the causes (2) to (4). Therefore the tremors caused in and around Tambaram are obviously due to natural causes, namely, settlement in the earth's crust at shallow depths along shear zones, fractures and faults. The affected area is confined to charmockites. Whether these tremors are due to failure in the charmockites or "heavy explosives", "loud thunder cap" and rustling due to "storms", whether they are connected with the failure of the Fondwana/Crystalline contact running roughly North-South, West of the area or a combination of both is difficult to assert.

In conclusion it may once again be stressed that the tremors experienced near Tambaram are mild in intensity due to crustal adjustments at shallow depths. A repetition of such shocks are likely but this need not cause any alarm. The area lies in a seismically stable area and a severe earthquake is ruled out.

Dr. E. V. BABU, G.M.V.C., P.G. (U.S.A.) AND Dr. B. GOPAL KOUSHIK, B.V.SC.,
Poultry Food Manufacturing Unit, Madras-35.

Like every other domestic animal, Poultry have to be fed judiciously, if they are to be maintained economically and in good condition.

The Feeding of Poultry involves certain special considerations not encountered in feeding of other farm animals. The body processes of poultry are conducted in a short time, the digestion is more rapid, respiration and circulation are faster. The body temperature is8—10 times higher than other animals and a greater area of body surface is exposed per unit of body weight. The birds are also more sensitive to external influences. They mature early and production is always full and complete or nil. (The hen does not lay half an egg.) The young stock has wonderful quick growth, the chick often increasing in weight 10 times or more in 5 weeks.

All the above mentioned facts indicate that the metabolic rate among birds is high and that the nutritional requirements are thus more exacting and the balance of equalibrium, more easily disturbed.

Anatomically also poultry differs from other livestock in that it has no teeth in its mouth and that grinding of feed takes place in the gizzard. Since the capacity of the digestive tract is limited, and fibre is practically undigestable, there is always the danger of lack of sufficient nutrients when the food is coarse. To avoid this more concentrates may be included in the ration, which in turn might lead to other difficulties. It is, therefore, imperative that we maintain proper balance between bulk and concentrate mixture.

Further birds are reared and fed collectively and short-fall or deficiency in nutritional standards in the ration affects all the birds.

The Poultry ration should be well balanced in its contents of protein, fats and carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins. While the lack of protein and carbohydrates in food in the proper ration results in stunted growth and poor production the lack of deficiency of minerals and vitamins leads to deficiency diseases and subsequent economical loss to the poultry men.

Further chicks and growers should be given some antibiotic in the feed to minimise the incidence of disease and thus accelerate the growth and a cocci-diostat to ward off that dreadful disease.

The level of various nutritional ingredients in food also varies as per the nature of birds, the chicks and growers requiring more of protein than other birds.

It is also well known, that cutting down the ration, with a view to cut down the cost is false economics in that the rate of growth of birds and production of layers is completely dependent on the level of nutrients in the feed, and that proper Propertions of vitamins specially vitamin 'A' in feed keeps down the incidence of diseases among birds.

The feeding of birds in rural areas is now posing a big problem. Unlike the indegenous birds, which do not require a very rich diet, and which reared in open range system can forage for itself and pick up most of its nutrients, the exotic birds now introduced in moffusil areas in large numbers at great cost to improve the poultry industry need careful attention and a balanced

diet, if the very purpose of rearing them viz., increased production is to be achieved. Added to this the old system of rearing birds in free range system is getting replaced by some intensive systems of rearing birds, where the birds have to be fed by the poultry men judiciously.

One big problem of feeding poultry lies in the fact that many of the foodstuff used in feeding them, are also a part of human diet, which is becoming scarce.

Most of the villagers who have seriously taken to poultry rearing, are able to procure cereals like, Cumbu, Ragi, Cholam etc., for their birds. The farmer can easily cultivate them in his own land or purchase them in bulk during the season at a cheaper rate. So the Carbohydrate requirements of birds can be met within rural areas without much difficulty.

It is the protein part and vitamins and minerals that is usually lacking in the ration given to the birds which produce deleterious effects on the economics of poultry production.

The following is a model ration given to birds in this State with slight modifications wherever necessary :—

	Adults	*Chicks*
Cumbu	15	10
Ragi	15	10
Maize	28	30
Wheat Bran and or Rice bran.	20	18
Groundnut oil cake	15	22
Fishmeal	5	8
Mindif	2	2
	100	100

Vitamins A 4,500 I.u.
B2 1·75 kg.
D3 800 I.u.
} Per pound of same.

As can be seen from the above ration, groundnut oil cake and fishmeal are the only two components that meet the protein requirements of birds.

Groundnut oil cake is not a cheap item and the farmer finds it much more useful in feeding cattle, on which his whole agricultural operations should depend upon. Fishmeal is always not available in rural areas of the State and it is not very cheap. In view of the fact that these two products are not within their easy reach the farmers naturally try to feed the birds with whatever is available. With the result that the production is lowered and the results are not encouraging, though birds with high potentialities have been supplied in moffusil areas. The full advantage could not be taken of their potentialities due to poor feeding and subsequent economic loss. This sort of discouraging results has by itself, stood in the way of many more people taking to poultry rearing.

With the advent of exotic breeds of poultry in large numbers in the State, some of the diseases not indigenous to our country have also gained access to this part of country.

The importance of vitamins specially A , B2 and D3 cannot be overlooked in feeding birds. Apart from the fact that lack of these vitamins in proper proportion in the food leads to deficiency diseases; they also mak, the birds more vulnerable to infection by other diseases which can sometimes wipe away a whole flock.

Vitamin A apart from its normal functions of maintaining the various body processes in a smooth run, also helps the bird in warding off very many infections to which the birds are constantly exposed. It has now been well established that a good level of vitamin A in food helps to keep under check the dreadful disease ' CRD ' , which is now posing a very big problem to poultry breeders throughout the world and for which there is no specific medicine or vaccine at present.

With the ever increasing food shortage in the State possibility of the birds getting their daily requirements of greens is rather remote and further greens can be made available to them only during season.

Likewise the vitamin B2 and D3 have also become essential to the birds in that the birds do not get any other supplements like milk products to furnish the vitamin B2 requirements. The system of intensive rearing of birds under deep litter system makes vitamin D3 a must in poultry ration.

Further the increase in the number of birds of exotic origin in moffusil areas reared in intensive and semi-intensive methods in the presence of many infections, we are forced to give them some antibiotic in the food, to keep the diseases at check and to achieve better production results.

These synthetic vitamins and antibiotics are rather costly, specially if purchased in small quantities and a villager cannot afford to purchase them for his small flock, let alone mix them uniformly in the food in the proper proportions, since he lacks the practical know-how.

Minerals even though required in very small proportions in poultry food play a very big role in the proper functioning of the body processes of the bird and their consequent performances.

So the important items of ration that need be supplied to the farmers are (1) protein supplement, (2) vitamin

(3) minerals and (4) Antibiotics. These essential ingredients have to be supplied in a form that can be conveniently handled by the farmer which make the feed cheap and economical.

The solution to this problem rests in preparing and supplying this concentrate a mixture containing the protein part, vitamins, minerals and antibiotics to the villagers in convenient pockets so that they can be conveniently transported to rural areas where they can be easily mixed with cereals and bran as per the specifications. The preparation of this concentrate mixture can well be taken up by a central agency, which can procure the essential ingredients like groundnut oil cake, fishmeal, vitamins and minerals from sources close at hand at a cheaper rate, throughout the year.

If necessary the concentrate mixture can be sold to the villagers at subsidised rates.

The following concentrate mixture may be adopted as a model:—

21 lb. groundnut oil cake.
6 lb. fishmeal.
2 lb. bone meal + ½ oz. Mang. sulp. or Mindif
2 lb. plus.

1 lb.	.. .. ..	Grit (hard).
30 lb.	.. .. ..	**+ Vitamin supplement to contain:

Vitamin A ..	1½ Gr.	Premixed with groundnut oil cake.
Vitamin D_3 ..	½ grm.	
Vitamin B2 ..	⅙ gr.	

Last but not the least important fact is the local resources available to villagers which should be well utilised by them in cutting down the cost of feeding of the birds.

As a supplement to the protein requirements of birds the following can very well be used in feeding the birds :—

(1) White ants : Which are naturally available in villages and which can also be grown artificially, (2) Red ants and their eggs, (3) meat of dead animals properly cooked, (4) snails, where available, (5) cow dung fly maggot, (6) cow dung, used as part of ration (5—10 per cent) and (7) silk worm pupa which is rich in protein and which is a waste product of silk industry.

As a carbohydrate substitute, the following articles not fit for human consumption may be used:—

(1) Mango kernels up to 10 per cent in feed, (2) wild fruits like figs and (3) hotel waste, waste leaves like cabbage leaves and unedible fruits can also be made available to the birds.

It can be confidently hoped that by reducing cost of feeding of birds on the above lines economy can be achieved very easily in poultry feeding and poultry breeding will become one of the most attractive and profitable leisure time activity of the villagers.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION

Readers are requested to note the following correction in the supplement on the "Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in Madras State", issued with the September 1966 issue of *Madras Information.*

In Table B of the supplement on the "Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in Madras State"—

(i) in the entry against 21–Uttiramerur, *after* the words "item (5) of the Appendix" the words "and the village Punjarasanthangal" shall be inserted ;

(ii) in the entry against 22–Kancheepuram, *after* the words "item (5) of the Appendix", the words "and the village Punjarasanthangal" shall be inserted ;

(iii) *for* the existing entry against Sriperumbudur, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"24–Sriperumbudur—Sriperumbudur Union (excluding the panchayats specified in item (7) of the Appendix) and Poonamallee Union in Sriperumbudur taluk and the Military and Air Force establishments near Avadi in Sriperumbudur and Saidapet taluks" ;

(iv) in the entry against 137–Tirupparankundram, *after* the words "Iravathanallur Panchayats", the words "and Somasundaram Colony" shall be inserted ; and

(v) in the entry against 138–Madurai West, *after* the words Madakkulam "Panchayats" the words "and Somasundaram Colony" shall be inserted.

411

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN Family Planning

The major problems confronting the world were once cryptically expressed in the United Nations as bombs, babies and bulldozers. Nuclear bombs could easily destroy our civilisation overnight; excess of babies are already frustrating gigantic efforts at economic development, and bulldozers are fast levelling the world's countryside into a chaotic urban sprawl.

As far as India is concerned, her basic problem is the baby boom, as she ranks second in the world's population next only to China. Some 125 lakhs babies are born every year here; which means the combined population of Switzerland and Sweden is being added annually. With about 2·4 per cent of the total land area of the world, India has to support more than 14·6 per cent of the total population of the entire world. If this is allowed to persist, the time is not for off when the country has to face an "explosive situation" which was once described thus:

"It's like the distressed householder who called the police to come to rescue him during a flood. "I'm standing in two inches of water", he yelled over the phone. The harassed officer replied: "Sorry, but that's not an emergency." "But," said the householder. "I'm on the second floor".

"And that's where we seem to be these days with the flood tide of population—on the second floor, if you please".

The challenge

This challenge has to be met by the concerted efforts of the Government, the people and the scientific workers in the field. The country has embarked on a national programme for the stabilization of its population through family planning and it is a little over ten years old. It has been fully recognised that the implementation of this vital programme is not only the responsibility of the Central and State Governments but of all sectors of the public, who are the beneficiaries of a welfare State like ours.

It is gratifying 'therefore' to note that a number of voluntary organisations are already supporting the programme in a big way, as they have realised that family planning is really a social problem, though it requires indispensable help from medical men. This concept is embodied in the reorganised pattern of family planning programme which enables the scheme to move from the clinic to the community. Conscious and planned efforts are being taken to motivate the people to accept family planning instead of merely expecting them to come to the clinics to take the services.

Difficult task

This is a difficult task, but it is here that the effort of voluntary associations is invaluable. In addition to the Family Planning Association of India, which has specialised in this field of work, there are several voluntary organisations which have undertaken family planning work as a part of their activities. This is a welcome trend, as voluntary work is by its very nature democracy in action, being an activity by the people for the people. Although such activity cannot replace State or Governmental services, it does help to augment, supplement or complement such services to a great extent. But, more than this it often blazes a trial across fresh fields and pastures new, which mark out unexplored paths along which a social and economic breakthrough can be achieved.

At the time when there was much opposition to planned parenthood and many responsible leaders were unable or unwilling to associate themselves with family planning, it was the voluntary associations that came forward and pioneered this work. The vital role played by voluntary agencies in this difficult task has often been emphasised by the Union Health Minister as something invaluable. It is significant that the family planning programme was initiated by the voluntary organisations and one of the first institutions to give

family planning advice in India was the Matra Sewa Sangh in Ujjain. Enthusiastic participation of voluntary social and welfare agencies has given a popular character to the family planning drive. These organisations through their various branches have reached an ever widening circle of people thus creating the climate for a small family norm and have imparted a sense of confidence to the couples who want to practise family planning. In one sense these agencies can be regarded as catalytic agents kindling enthusiasm and energy for expeditious implementation of the programme.

When one takes a quick look around the other countries of the world and the steps taken by them to curb increasing population, it is noticed that in Hong Kong, family planning work is mainly in the hands of voluntary agencies. In Formosa in the absence of a formal government policy, voluntary associations provide all clinical and contraceptive services, while government health centres carry out health education and motivation.

In other countries

These agencies have, by their constructive criticism, suggestion and support, provided the much needed stimulus to the national programmes and encouraged the adoption of new ideas and methods of programme of operation by special study or research. Numerous voluntary agencies all over the world are working in the family planning field.

These agencies range from local voluntary associations of social workers to large foundations that have sponsored and stimulated work on an international scale. The major voluntary agencies doing international work have played a valuable role in encouraging family planning programmes with generous assistance in terms of men, money and material. Their assistance has been to governments, universities or national bodies and fills a much-needed role.

Financial assistance

Appreciating the co-operation of the voluntary organisations in the field of family planning, the Government of India have reiterated their readiness to offer financial support in large measure to these agencies including monetary assistance for pilot projects to organisations with experience, skill and resources.

The Government propose to give 100 per cent financial assistance to voluntary organisations and local bodies for the formulation of the following schemes under the Family Planning Programme :—

(i) *Family Welfare Planning Centre*—
  Urban—
    Recurring, Rs. 19,780.
    Non-recurring, Rs. 3,000.
  Rural—
    No approved pattern.

(ii) *Sterlization Unit*—
  Rs. 10,500 for conducting sterlization operations.

(iii) *Family Planning Bureau*—
  Recurring, Rs. 52,500.
  Non-recurring, Rs. 72,000

Since the Family Planning Programme has now become a target-oriented time-bond Programme, it has been considered necessary that the grants to loccal bodies and voluntary organisations should be related to the performance of such bodies.

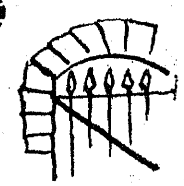
Eradicating Smallpox

The following is the text of the message from the President of India Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, on the occasion of the Smallpox Eradication Week celebrated from 25th September 1966 :

"It gives me great pleasure to know that, under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme launched in 1962, more than 80 per cent of the population of the country have been vaccinated. As a result, there has been a considerable reduction in the incidence of smallpox in most parts of the country, but a much bigger effort is required on the part of the workers everywhere in every State, if India is to be free from smallpox. Among other things, continuous vigilance is essential to ensure that not a single newborn escapes primary vaccination.

"I appeal to every citizen of the country to join hands with the health agencies for achieving the objective of eradication of this disease from our country."

REHABILITATION OF Criminals IN MADRAS



SRIMATHI N. ANNAPOORNI, B.A., B.SC. (HONS.),
Regional Probation Officer, Madras Citty.

After-care is now recognised throughout the world as an essential adjunct to the treatment of prisoners detained in correctional institutions. Mahatmaji said that criminals should be treated as patients in hospitals and jails should be hospitals admitting such patients for treatment and cure. If criminals should be treated as patients, then ex-convicts should be treated as convalescents.

All the improvement in methods of treatment inside the correctional institutions would be of little avail if, at the time of discharge, there were no adequate facilities to assist the discharge to assume his normal place as a contributing member of society. The moment he is outside the gates of a jail, the sheltered life that he had hitherto been having is suddenly denied to him. The process of evolution that started inside the jail is more subjective. The community outside is still suspicious about him and does not easily recognise the tender sprouts of the new love for reformation that may have already started in him. The cold attitude of society and the dire necessity of the prisoner to find his next meal might, therefore, bring about a dreadful result. These circumstances tend to push a man back to a life of crime unless we make it our business to help him to overcome them and this is the work of After-care.

Aid Societies

It is here that the After-Care organisations such as the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, After-care Homes and Probation Officers step in. Otherwise all the constructive work of the correctional institutions for a few years or months will be undone in as many weeks or days. Lord Brentford, a former Home Secretary of England, once wrote : "When a prisoner leaves the prison gates his reputation is gone, his tools are often pawned, his name has perhaps been broken up. But he has steadied during his time in prison. Physically he is invariably a better man. The drunkard is shober, the weakling is strengthened and in whatever category he comes he is clearly a more hopeful subject for help than he was on the day he went to prison. Without the aid societies it would be hopeless to attempt to introduce reformative influence into prison administration".

The Madras State Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society was formed in the year 1921 for the purpose of helping released prisoners and rehabilitating them as useful and industrious citizens. This work gained so much popularity and support, both official and non-official, that very soon all the districts in the State started District Societies affiliated to the Central Society at Madras. Madras is one of the few States in India wherein After-care services are functioning on a state-wide basis. The Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has 14 permanent homes of its own to house discharged prisoners. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Madras is a sort of partnership between the State and voluntary social service. Most of its finance is raised by private subscriptions and donations and the Government gives an annual subsidy towards its working expenditure. The Society has been able to give monetary aid, tools, boarding and lodging, train-fare, clothing and even employment to thousands of ex-convicts during its existence for the past 45 years.

Then again under the Second Five Year Plan, After-Care Homes and Shelters were opened in the year 1957, one for Men at Pallavaram, another for Boys at Chingleput and still another for women at Vellore. The capacity of each home is 100.

The After-Care Home for Men at Pallavaram receives ex-inmates of correctional institutions placed in the hands of the Probation Branch. Madras has a fine set of men and women in the field. They do Probation and After-Care work side by the side most effectively. The Probation Officers also supervise and guide the ex-inmates of the After-Care Homes for a period of two years. They give imaginative and constructive guidance to their wards, without acting as policemen or

supervisiors. They secured jobs for 337 wards during the year 1965. They assisted 30 wards in getting financial, medical and legal aid. They helped 55 wards in getting admissions in Colleges, Schools, Polytechnics. training Schools, Industrial Units, Orphanages, etc, Three were enlisted in the army and one was helped to join the police force. The usefulness of a small savings was explained to the wards and the Probation Officers were able to encourage 66 of their wards to join the scheme by opening accounts in Post Offices.

The best rehabilitation for women wards is marriage and Probation Officers have assisted and arranged for the marriages of many of them. They have assisted them in several other ways, such as getting arrears or increase of wages, old age pension, accommodation, free supply of uniforms, books, etc. They are also carrying on a literacy drive among their wards, sending children to schools, adults to the night schools and themselves teaching the 3 R's wherever practicable.

Fruitful results

After some experience in the field, Probation Officers who are also After-Care Officers felt that for successful rehabilitation of inmates of correctional institutions they should start the work right from the time of admission of persons in the institutions. They therefore started this work, viz., orientation and pre-discharge work, in selected institutions. The work yielded fruitful results; it made release easy and helped the releasees to settle in life without any difficulty. Employment was secured to several prisoners even before their release, by contracting their former employees thus helping successfully to rehabilitate them soon after their release. For those who have no homes, accommodation, whether permanent or temporary, is found by the Probation Officer and immediately on release from Jails destitute prisoners are sent to these places.

As the number of inmates to be interviewed in correctional institutions increased and Probation Officers found it difficult to havefrequent contact with the inmates Government sanctioned the appointment of Welfare Officers in Jails. The Women Welfare Officer attached to the Central Jail, Madras, is doing orientation and pre-discharge work at the Girls' Approved Schools, the Vigilance Home and the Stri Sadana, Madras. This scheme helps successful rehabilitation of inmates of the correctional institutions.

The Girls' Approved Schools, Madras, the Vigilance Home and Shelter and Stri Sadana, Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai arrange for the marriage of inmates and Probation Officers help the institutions by making enquiries about the prospective husbands, Government gives a gift of Rs. 150 to every girl given in marriage from the institution.

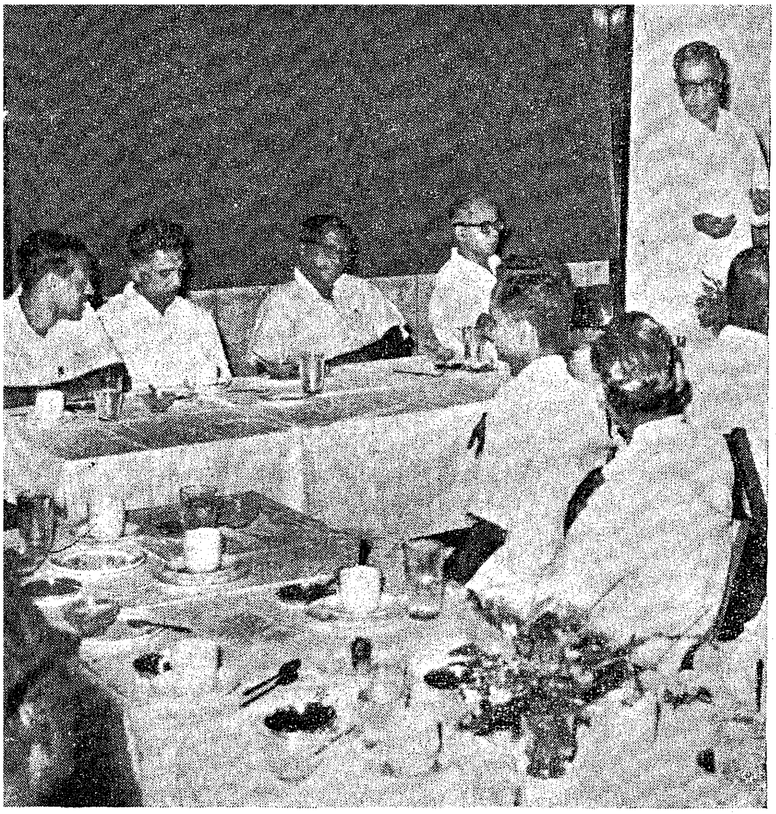
The valuable services rendered by the Madras Seva Sadan for the amelioration of women convicted of infanticide and detained in the State Jail for Women at Vellore deserve special mention. The institution has two industrial branches, one at Theagarayanagar and another at Tambaram. These branches admit women convicted on infanticide sent by the State Jail for Women their sentence being commuted to a period of three years of stay in the institution. Various crafts such as dress-making, embroidery, weaving and doll-making are imparted to the inmates. In addition there is an adult education programme suited to the needs and desires of the inmates. They are also rendered monetary assistance at the time of discharge to start life afresh. The administration of the institution is conducted by Lady Venkata Subba Rao, the Founder Honorary Secretary.

The main difficulty in resettling ex-convicts and ex-inmates and ex-pupils is the hostile attitude generally prevalent among the employer class against them. Even in Government service persons with a criminal record are not generally entertained. Thus chances of employment both in the public and private sectors are largely denied to ex-convicts. It is for the Government first to relax the rules against employing ex-convicts in Government service and perhaps even to reserve a certain number of seats for absorbing them.

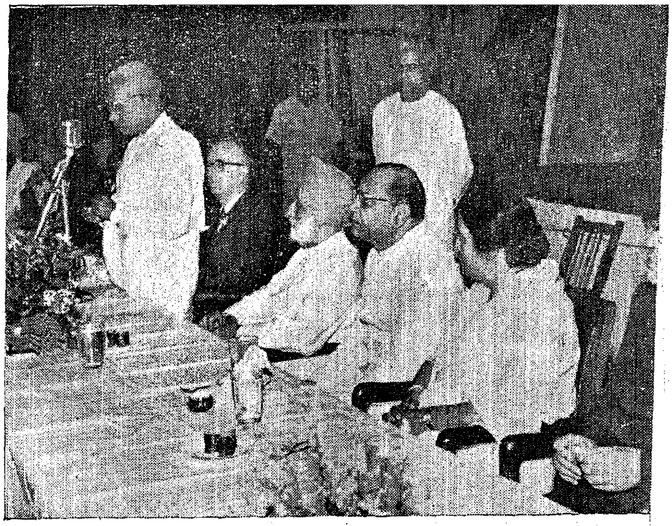
Educational facilities

It should also not be difficult for Government to take in a number of hands from among such persons to work in Industrial Estates which are aided by Government. This will offer them a very good training ground to pick up technical knowledge and get a permanent footing. Several of them pass E.S.L.C. or S.S.L.C. exaninations during the period of incarceration itself. Reservation of seats for them in teachers training schools, ploytechnic and similar institutions will go a very long way in rehabilitating them permanently. A certain amount of indirect pressure may be brought upon the private sector also through the Employment Exchange and the Industries Department, though this must largely be left to the good sense of private employers.

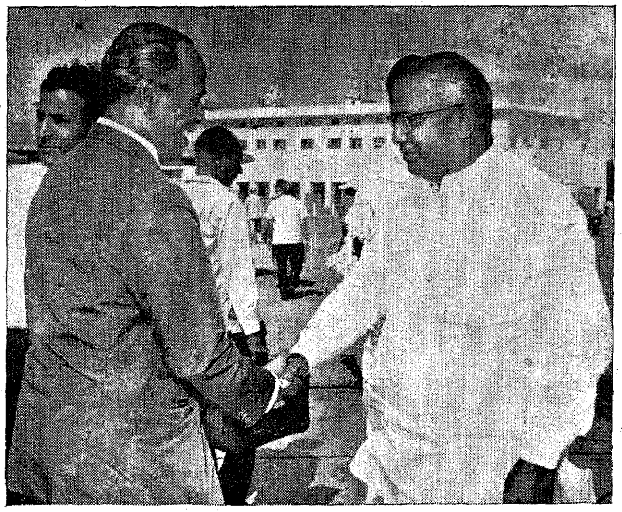
It would also be a very useful step to entrust lump-sum of money to the Chief Probation Superintendent to render immediate aid for paying admission fees, college fees, etc. for such persons who often feel the need at short notice. The privileges and a facilities in matters of age, qualifications, scholarships, etc., given to the Backward and Scheduled classes may be extended to suc hpersons also. Some rationalisation of the work of Probation Officers to ensure equal work-loads and uniformity in the natureof pre-trial enquiries is also called for ifthe y are to attend more successfully to work in connection with rehabilitation.



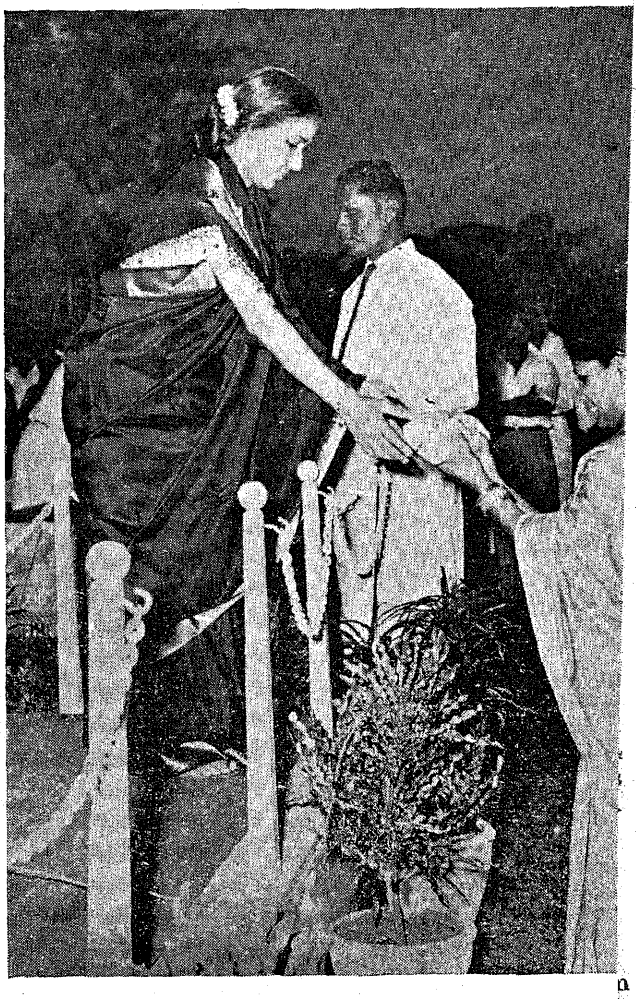
Sri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, Advocate-General of Madras is addressing the members of the Madras Union of Journalists at a party given in his honour at Woodlands Hotel, Madras on 5th September 1966.



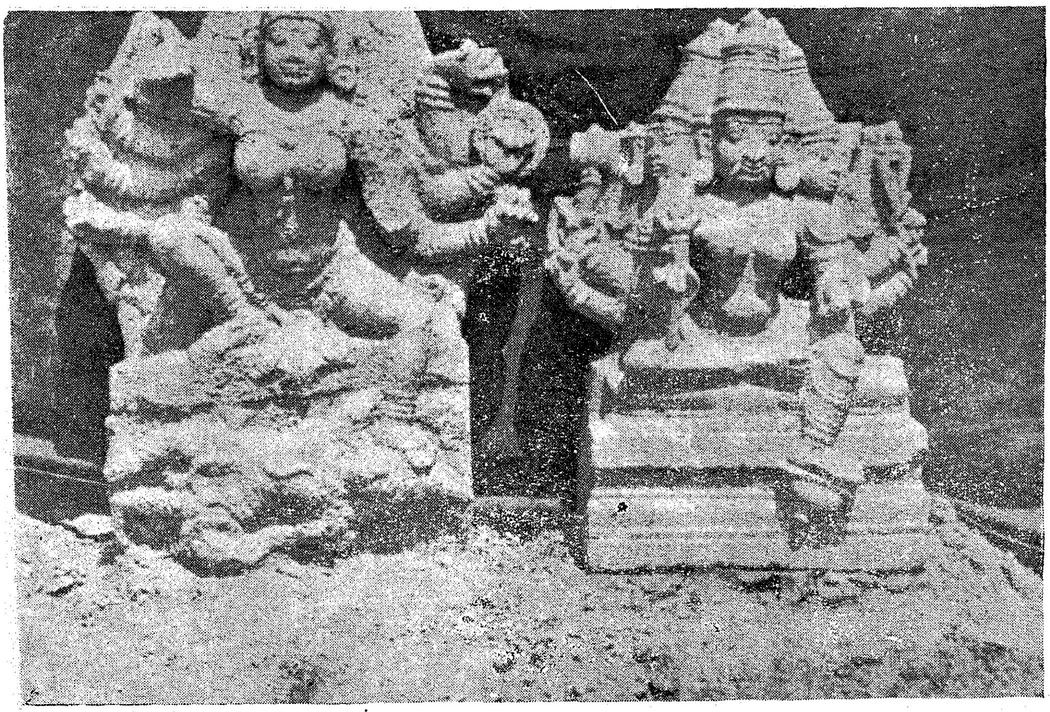
A Committee of Hosts comprising prominent men in Madras gave a luncheon to the Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh and Sardarni Ujjal Singh on 24th August 1966. The Chief Minister who presided is addressing the party.



Mr. Rajaratnam, Foreign Minister of Singapore arrived Madras on 5th September 1966 on his way to Bangalore. Mr. Rajaratnam is being received by Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Food on arrival at Airport.



The Annual Sports of the Madras City Police was held at Rajarathinam Stadium, Pudupet, Madras on 3rd Septem 1966. Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S., Chief Secretary Government presided. Smt. Ramakrishnan is distributing prizes to the winners.



Idols unearthed during the desilting operation of the Vanamamalai Temple spring and its canal.

Village Volunteer Force in Action

The Vanamamalai Temple at Nanguneri in Tirunelveli District is one of the many important temples of Tamilnad where devotees from all parts of India throng throughout the year for worship. There is a perennial spring adjoining this temple. It is held sacred.

But with the passage of time silt has formed in the spring and its outlet. The villagers decided to repair the spring and its outlet. As a result of the effort of the Village leaders, the Block Development Officer of the Panchayat Union and others, a sum of Rs. 25,000, was sanctioned for the desilting and other allied work of the spring from the common fund of the Union. The work was immediately taken up for execution.

In order to complete the work expeditiously a Village Volunteer Force Committee was also formed. The Committee organised for one day SHRAMDAN or voluntary labour on 14th August 1966. Large number of people participated in the work and made it a complete success.

Even young children took to the work of desilting of the Vanamamalai Temple spring and its outlet with cheerfulness and enthusiasm.

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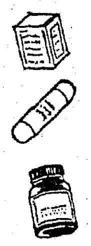

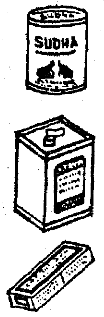

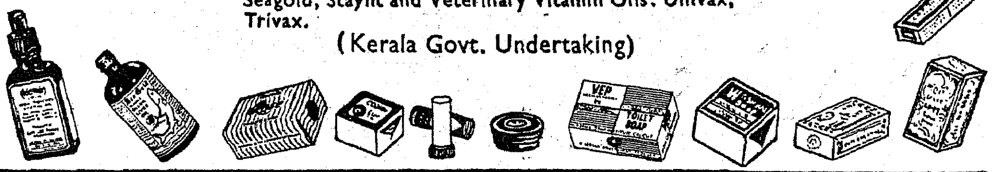

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